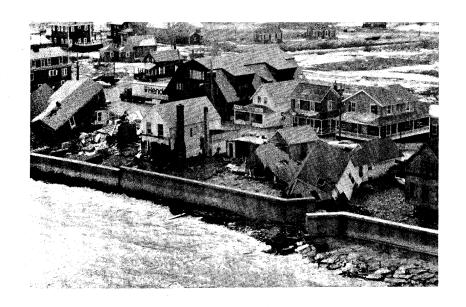
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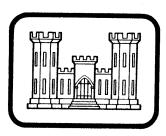
COASTAL STORM DAMAGE STUDY



NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS



FEBRUARY 1979

A REPORT

ON

THE ASSESSMENT OF FLOOD DAMAGES

RESULTING FROM THE STORM

OF 6-7 FEBRUARY 1978

ALONG THE COASTLINE

FROM

ORLEANS, MASSACHUSETTS TO NEW CASTLE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

New England Division, Corps of Engineers 424 Trapelo Road Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

FEBRUARY 1979

PREFACE

In the aftermath of the devastating coastal storm of February 6, 7, 1978 it became apparent that a need existed for an in-depth evaluation of the storm's effect upon the coastline. As a means of documenting these effects, the New England Division (NED) approached the states of Massachusetts and New Hampshire with a proposal to collect and display the impact of the storm on their coastal communities using funds available to the Corps of Engineers under authority contained in Section 22, Public Law 93-251, Planning Assistance to States, as further explained under Section I. of this report. Both states agreed with the need for early acquisition of data and some \$55,000 was committed to this study in July 1978.

The major thrust of this study effort was directed toward the compilation of costs and losses attributable to water related damage as produced by the storm. These figures existed in a highly fragmented form, and were dispersed throughout the public and private sectors. Close to half of the total study cost was expended in contacting and interviewing sources of data.

The Flood Plain Management Section of the Basin Management Branch of NED was designated as the study unit. The scope and framework of the study report was coordinated with internal elements within NED, as well as with both State Coordinating Offices. These offices, viz., Special Disaster Recovery Team (Massachusetts) and Office of Comprehensive Planning (New Hampshire) were instrumental in providing guidance in establishing report format, as well as in a liaison role with other State Agencies where data was located.

The report, as it was originally conceived, and finally published, was to be, above all else, a presentation of cost data from the storm. Narrative and figures were added to provide the reader with background and some physical parameters of the storm, but the "heart" of the report is to be found in Appendix B, "Cost and Loss Tables."

The arduous task of data collection progressed throughout the summer months of 1978. It was intersting to note that even six months after the storm, much of the information that was requested was unavailable because it was "too soon." In many cases, data which was collected and reported herein was considered "Preliminary" by the reporting agency and its use was accompanied by a cautionary note that later revisions could be forthcoming. The data, as reported here, is that initially provided unless revisions were received prior to publication.

It was anticipated at the outset that all data could ultimately be allocated to the community in which the losses occurred or the money was spent. This assumption proved overly optimistic, and certain data is reported in the State summaries which cannot be accounted for by totalling

the community data. Also, the ideal community cost framework, as laid out in Table 9, did not always lend itself to the method in which data was available, with the consequent "empty" categories where one would prefer to see cost breakdowns. For example, it was originally hoped that environmental losses would be quantified, and that these figures could be included in the community loss breakdown. At the time of publication, however, this information had not been forthcoming from any of the involved agencies.

In several instances, losses were reported by communities, which appeared to be unusually high when compared to surrounding communities or to other loss parameters. In these cases, the contributing source was contacted, and unless new figures were provided and the original data refuted, information was published as given.

Another major task undertaken, as part of the scope of this study, was the acquisition of vertical color photography of the immediate coastline of most of the study area (Cape Cod Canal to New Hampshire-Maine state line). A discussion of the characteristics of this photography may be found in Section VIII. The photography provides a highly visible permanent record of the physical condition of the coast in September 1978. Color prints have been turned over to the State Coordinating Offices, with a set of prints and the negatives being retained at NED. In addition to its visual value, this controlled photography will allow for subsequent topographic mapping of the coastal area by those interested, who should so desire to undertake the additional investment, in the form of ground control (survey) and photogrammetric compilation (mapping). This task could be done selectively; that is, for limited reaches of the coast, if and when required. Such maps would allow physical measurements, both horizontal and vertical, to be made of structures and natural features in the coastal area. Should another major coastal storm occur, these measurements would provide a quantified "before" condition for evaluating physical changes.

This study report is being published on the first anniversary of the "Blizzard of '78." The costs sustained by water related damages as reported herein serve as a reminder of the high public and private cost of continued occupancy of the coastal hazard area. Apart from the preservation of historical information, it is intended that this report have ongoing value in the future. It has frequently been very difficult to evaluate various coastal protection strategies, because cost savings data (elimination or reduction of damage) has been unavailable, or at best, highly conjectural. This report makes available comprehensive, documented loss data from an actual storm event, for use in such future studies. Certainly this information will be utilized in the planning function of NED, and it is hoped it will be of similar value to the Coastal Zone Management Offices of the respective States. Community planners and other officials may derive benefit from the data as it relates to numbers of residential and commercial units impacted by the flooding produced by this major coastal event. The proportion of this property which was insured is also of interest to many public agencies.

All offices which participated in contributing information to the study will receive copies of this report. Communities within the study area will receive two copies each and the two State Coordinating Offices will receive 100 copies each for subsequent distribution to other State Agencies and interested parties. Additional copies are on file at NED.

CREDIT

Cover photograph of the Sand Hills Section of Scituate, Massachusetts courtesy of Jay Spaulding, Ft. Washington, Maryland (all rights reserved).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was performed with the authorization of the Division Engineer, Colonel John P. Chandler, under the direction of Mr. Joseph L. Ignazio, Chief of Planning; Mr. Lawrence J. Bergen, Chief of Basin Management; and Mr. Paul E. Pronovost, Chief of Flood Plain Management, New England Division (NED), Corps of Engineers. The staff of the study unit, specifically Ms. Cathy O'Connell and Mr. Grant Kelly, provided many services during the course of the study.

The two State Coordinating Offices, viz., Special Disaster Recovery Team (Massachusetts) and Office of Comprehensive Planning (New Hampshire) spoke for the respective state needs, and provided valuable liaison with other state agencies who ultimately provided significant data to the study. Many elected and appointed officials of the local communities within the study area gave unstintingly of their time and local knowledge to provide the estimates shown in the Municipal Summary Tables.

The services of Schoenfeld Associates, Boston, Massachusetts, in interviewing sources, collecting and tabulating data, and preparing major portions of the text are acknowledged. The vertical color photography of the immediate coast was performed by Moore Survey & Mapping Corporation, Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

A major contributor of data presented herein was the Boston Office of the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (FDAA). In addition to playing a lead role during and following the storm, FDAA compiled massive amounts of data which were made available to this office.

Special mention is also made of the contribution of the Boston Office of the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA). At the request of NED, special computer programming was undertaken to generate the building and contents insurance claim data appearing in Appendix B, Table 9. This data, and its relationship to total damage estimates in most communities, dramatizes the low percentage of losses which were insured.

All other contributors, who gave of their time and information, are gratefully acknowledged.

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I. Authority

Authority for this study is derived from Section 22, Public Law 93-251, "Water Resources Development Act of 1974." This statute authorizes the Corps to "Cooperate with any State in the preparation of . . . plans for the . . . utilization of the water and related resources . . "

II. Purpose

This report assesses the 6-7 February 1978 storm flood damages to 40 Massachusetts and 6 New Hampshire coastal communities from Orleans, Massachusetts to New Castle, New Hampshire. The effect of record snowfall on 20 January 1978 on February storm damage is also considered.

III. Meteorological Events

a. Origin, Development and Track

The storm responsible for the 'Blizzard of 1978' was created by two low pressure areas: one containing cold, dry Arctic air from northern Canada and the other consisting of warm, moist air from the mid-Atlantic Ocean. These factors, combined with the predicted astronomical high tides, generated the weather system responsible for the extensive coastal flooding.

Plate I plots the track of the storm at surface elevations. (Ref. 1) A weak low pressure area which had formed at the surface of the Atlantic Ocean moved westward on Sunday, 5 February. (Ref. 2) That afternoon the closed center of the low pressure area was first detected off the Carolina coast. Because of its location near the Gulf Stream, the low pressure area had an inexhaustable supply of warm (68° F.) moist air. (Ref. 3) At the same time, another low pressure area, more intense than the first and containing very cold air (-40° F.) at high levels (18,000 ft), moved south from Canada over the Great Lakes and headed toward Ohio and Virginia.

The warm, moist, low level, low pressure area met the cold, dry upper level low pressure area off the coast of Cape Hatteras on Sunday night creating a 'Cape Hatteras Storm' type weather pattern. The merger of the low pressure areas formed one of the most intense and dangerous storms ever recorded along the east coast. The 110° F. temperature differential between the two air masses produced a very rapid and continuous rise of the warm, moist air from the surface of the ocean. This moisture condensed at higher altitudes and fell in the form of snow as the storm moved up the east coast parallel to the edge of the Continental Shelf. The National Weather Service declared the intensifying low pressure area to be an offshore gale (winds 34 to 47 miles per hour) on 5 February at 5:00 p.m. EST. (Ref. 1) All times in this report are Eastern Standard Time.

b. Antecedent Conditions

During the month of January, four winter storms hit the New England coastline: a rainstorm on 9-10 January with an excess of 1.0 inch of water; a snowstorm on 13-14 January with an excess of 1.5 inches of equivalent water; a snowstorm on 20-21 January with an excess of 2.0 inches of equivalent water; and a rainstorm on January 25-26 with an excess of 2.0 inches of water. Before and after these storms, the weather in the study area consisted of slightly below normal temperatures with greater than normal sunshine resulting in favorable snowmelting. This aided in reducing coastal flooding by allowing coastal water to gradually recede.

The rainstorm of 9-10 January coincided with January's natural highest tides to cause coastal flooding. The snowstorm of 20-21 January, which deposited between 10 and 20 inches of snow, greatly impeded the drainage of the coastal areas.

Between the 20-21 January snowstorm and the February blizzard the weather along the coastline was favorable for snowmelting. With the aid of the 25-26 January rainstorm, the snowfall depths decreased from 14 to 0 inches in Providence, from 26 to 0 inches in Boston, and from 22 to 9 inches in Portland. Therefore, due to the 25-26 January rainstorm and favorable snowmelting weather, the effects of January's flooding and snowstorms had disappeared by 6 February.

During the interviews in the coastal communities, the local officials further reinforced this fact by stating that any coastal flood damage done in January was either repaired prior to or was insignificant in comparison to the damage caused by the February blizzard.

c. Effect of Tides

Unusually high tides were expected along the New England coastline on the night of Monday, 6 February and the morning of Tuesday, 7 February. The reasons for these higher than normal tides were as follows: (Ref. 4)

- 1. On Tuesday, 7 February, at 9:56 a.m., there was a new moon. At the time of a new moon, the tides, called spring tides, are either higher or lower than the mean.
- 2. The moon was at its perigee, the closest point in its orbit of the earth, on Sunday, 5 February. The proximity of the moon to the earth at this time results in a stronger than usual influence on tides with a maximum effect experienced approximately 2.5 days following the attainment of the perigee.

3. The axes of the elliptical orbits of the earth and the moon rotate very slowly within their respective orbital planes. Once every 18.6 years, the orientation and strength of the sun and moon's attractive forces combine to produce a nodal tide. This nodal tide cycle peaked in early February to produce a wider range of tidal elevations than would otherwise be anticipated.

The perigean spring tide occurred during the peak of the nodal tide cycle on 6 and 7 February. These factors, combined with the winds generated by the intense and slow moving low pressure system, created record and near-record tidal elevations during two high tide periods along the coast of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and southern Maine.

Predicted and recorded tidal elevations for 6 and 7 February for Boston, Hampton Harbor, Portsmouth and Portland are plotted in Figures 1-8 in Appendix A. (Ref. 5, 6 and 7) No storm surge is indicated for Hampton because only maximum and minimum tidal elevations were reported. All elevations are recorded in feet above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD). The maximum tidal elevations on Tuesday morning for Boston, Portsmouth and Portland were 10.3, 8.8 and 9.6 feet, respectively. These values compare to 11.0 feet (adjusted) for the 16 April 1851 storm in Boston, 8.5 feet for the 19 February 1972 storm in Portsmouth and 8.7 feet for the 30 November 1944 and 20 December 1945 storms in Portland. (Ref. 4, 5 and 6) Based on preliminary high water mark data throughout the study area, the storm can be considered to have a return frequency close to 100 years.

At Provincetown, the Provincetown Center for Coastal Studies established a gaging station during the peak period of high tide on Tuesday, 7 February. It reported that the tide crested between 10:31 and 10:51 a.m. The height of waves at that time was negligible with a range of 0.2 - 0.4 feet. The predicted high tidal elevation of 6.5 feet was increased 3.5 feet to 10.0 feet as the result of the storm surge. (Ref. 8) This compares to an observed tide level of 9.8 feet for the 26 December 1909 northeaster. (Ref. 4)

The Provincetown Center for Coastal Studies also cited wind records from the Race Point Coast Guard Station indicating that for a 17.5 hour period on 6 and 7 February, the wind ranged from 29 to 69 m.p.h. out of the east and east northeast and that for an 18 hour period on 7 and 8 February, the wind ranged from 34 to 46 m.p.h. out of the northeast and north. (Ref. 8)

d. Storm Progress

Storm center locations from 5 to 8 February have been identified on Plate I. This information indicates how the storm affected the coastal area as it moved slowly past New England.

Meteorological data recorded in Providence, Boston, and Portland have been charted for 6 and 7 February. Temperature, barometric pressure, and precipitation are presented in Figures 9-14. Plots of wind speed and direction during the storm are also presented for these three cities in Figures 15-20. All figures are contained in Appendix A.

On Monday, 6 February, the high tide in Boston, which occurred at 9:30 a.m., was 0.7 feet higher than predicted. At 11:00 a.m., the National Weather Service declared the intensifying low pressure area located east of the Maryland coast to be a storm (wind speed 47 to 55 miles per hour). In Boston, however, winds remained at gale force. Traces of snow began falling at 8:00 a.m. in Boston although snow did not begin accumulating appreciably until 6:00 p.m. Low tide that afternoon at 3:36 p.m. was 2.6 feet higher than the anticipated level. The temperature, which reached a high of 33.5 F. at noon, dropped to a low of 29 F. between 4:00 and 5:00 p.m. The approaching low pressure area continued to move northward along the coast throughout the afternoon, reaching a point east of the New Jersey coast by 7:00 p.m.

By evening, the temperature had again climbed above the freezing point in Boston, while barometric pressure continued to drop. Between 4:00 and 10:00 p.m., the northeast winds increased to storm force at 47 to 51 m.p.h. High tide at 9:42 p.m. resulted in a 4.4-foot tidal surge above the predicted level. At 10.0 feet, this level was 0.7 feet higher than the previous modern record attained on 29 December 1959 (based upon data since 1921). By midnight, 8.1 inches of snow had fallen.

On the morning of Tuesday, 7 February, the temperature dropped below freezing in Boston; snow continued to fall heavily, especially during the early hours. Barometric pressure reached a low of 29.33 inches at 6:00 a.m. The low tide at 4:24 a.m. resulted in water elevations 3.6 feet above the anticipated level. The high tide at 10:39 a.m. produced a record-tying elevation of 10.3 feet, a 3.4 foot surge above the predicted level. This elevation was over 3 inches higher than the level experienced the evening before.

The slow moving low pressure area remained stalled near Nantucket Island throughout the morning. The quasi-stationary position of the center of the storm Monday night and early Tuesday was attributable to the blocking action of a high pressure area in Canada.

On Tuesday afternoon, the storm started to move eastward more quickly. The barometric pressure began to climb slowly in Boston. At 6:00 p.m., the National Weather Service downgraded the storm to a gale due to decreased wind speeds. Snowfall, which began tapering off

before noon, ended at 10:00 p.m. with a total accumulation of 27.1 inches. Tide elevations, although still in excess of the predicted levels, became more normal.

The storm, still dangerous, moved into the North Atlantic where it menaced the heavily traveled shipping lanes for days. On 7 February, a ship east of the storm center reported 20-foot waves and easterly winds of 75 m.p.h. On 9 February, when the storm center was east of Newfoundland, ships reported 30-foot swells. The storm track after the major damage was done brought the storm east of Newfoundland where it turned northward. It then moved west, crossed the Labrador coast on 11 February, turned southward then eastward and finally disappeared over the Gaspe Peninsula on 13 February 1978. (Ref. 9)

e. High Water Marks

The Water Resources Branch of the U.S. Geological Survey in Boston, in cooperation with the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, has published a report for the Corps under separate authority documenting high water marks. This report, entitled "Coastal Flood, 6-8 February 1978, Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire," lists 200 locations in Massachusetts and 67 locations in New Hampshire where high water marks were recorded.

f. Time-Impact Relationship

The following scenario is presented to indicate the time sequence of the storm before, during and after it reached the study area.

Saturday, 4 February

7:00 a.m.:

The National Weather Service detected the formation of a weak surface low pressure area approximately 1300 miles east southeast of Cape Hatteras and traveling in a westerly direction.

Sunday, 5 February

5:00 a.m.:

The National Weather Service issued a winter storm watch

for all of New England. (Ref. 2)

7:00 a.m.:

The National Weather Service's maps showed an upper altitude low pressure area with extremely cold temperatures over Lake Erie travelling southeastward toward western Pennsylvania.

5:00 p.m.:

The National Weather Service declared the low pressure area formed off Cape Hatteras to be an offshore gale.

Monday, 6 February

7-8:00 a.m.: The National Weather Service recorded traces of snow in Boston.

The following forecast was issued by the National Weather Service in Boston: "Eight to 16 inches expected in sections. The snow will be accompanied by strong easterly winds resulting in considerable blowing and drifting ... Extensive flooding of low-lying coastal areas is expected at time of high tides both tonight and Tuesday morning ... Travelling will become very hazardous later today and

should be curtailed except in emergency." (Ref. 11)

11:00 a.m.: The National Weather Service upgraded the classification of the low pressure area from a gale to a storm. (Ref. 2)

1:30 p.m.: The Emergency Operations Center consisting of members of the Massachusetts Army National Guard and Headquarters 26th Infantry Division became operational. (Ref. 10)

4:00 p.m.: The Mayor of the City of Boston declared a snow emergency.

7:00 p.m.: Waves started washing over the seawalls along Beachmont and Ocean Shore Drive in Revere. (Ref. 11)

7:32 p.m.: The five-man crew of the pilot boat "Can Do" left to answer a distress call from the grounded tanker "Global Hope" in Salem Harbor. (Ref. 11)

Monday Night: A 5-year old girl drowned in Scituate when the fire department boat carrying her to safety capsized. (Ref. 12) A 62-year old man drowned while trying to rescue her. (Ref. 11)

Governor Thomson of New Hampshire activated the State Emergency Plan.

9:00 p.m.: The National Weather Service in Boston recorded snow falling at the rate of 0.9 inches per hour with winds from the northeast at 50 miles per hour gusting to 79 miles per hour.

Nahant police began evacuating residents from homes along Lower Willow Road and White Way. (Ref. 13)

10:20 p.m.: High tide occurred in the Boston vicinity.

10:31 p.m.: Governor Dukakis declared a State of Emergency and called out the Massachusetts National Guard. (Ref. 10)

Tuesday, 7 February

1:30 a.m.: A blackout in Boston affected 75,000 customers of the Boston Edison Company. (Ref. 13)

Early morning: A 61-year old Nahant man drowned in his basement apartment when a large wave destroyed the house. (Ref. 13)

4:00 a.m.: Radio contact was lost with the "Can Do". The bodies of the five-man crew were found within two days. (Ref. 11)

8:50 a.m.: Governor Dukakis called to State duty the entire Army National Guard. (Ref. 10)

10:00 a.m.: Governor Dukakis banned all but emergency vehicles on State roads. This ban was lifted on a community by community basis through 14 February.

10:36 a.m.: High tide occurred in Boston Harbor.

11:00 a.m.: The National Weather Service in Boston recorded snow falling at the rate of 0.5 inches per hour with winds from the northeast at 31 miles per hour gusting to 52 miles per hour.

5:47 p.m.: President Carter declared Massachusetts a State of Emergency, thus allowing Federal aid for snow removal.

6:00 p.m.: The National Weather Service downgraded the low pressure area from a storm to a gale.

Wednesday, 8 February

8:00 a.m.: Governor Thomson released the National Guard from service and the State of Emergency for New Hampshire ended.

5:48 p.m.: The first Regular Army units to aid Massachusetts arrived at Logan Airport. Their first mission was to aid the snow removal; they were later used along the coast. (Ref. 14)

Thursday, 9 February

The National Weather Service removed the gale classification from the low pressure area.

<u>Friday</u>, 10 February

President Carter issued a Declaration of a 'Major Disaster' for Massachusetts. Governor Thomson requested that President Carter declare a 'Major Disaster' for the State of New Hampshire.

Saturday, 11 February

The Federal Coordination Officer of the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (F.D.A.A.), with the cooperation of the State Coordination Officer, directed that Disaster Assistance Centers be opened on February 14 in Gloucester, Salem, Revere, East Boston, Scituate, Marshfield, Quincy and Hull. (Ref. 15)

Sunday, 12 February

U.S. Army and Army Reserve support ended. (Ref. 10)

Monday, 13 February

10:00 p.m. Emergency driving ban for Boston was lifted.

Tuesday, 14 February

President Carter issued a Declaration of Disaster for Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth and Suffolk Counties in Massachusetts. The disaster was designated FDAA-546-DR. (Ref. 15)

Disaster Assistance Centers were opened in Gloucester, Salem, Revere, East Boston, Scituate, Marshfield, Quincy and Hull. The hours of operation were 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. seven days a week. (Ref. 15)

Wednesday, 15 February

The Disaster Assistance Center in Winthrop was opened. (Ref. 15)

Thursday, 16 February

President Carter revised his original Declaration of Disaster to authorize aid to individuals as a result of loss from high winds, tidal surge, snow and ice under PL 93-288. (Ref. 15) He issued a Declaration of a 'Major Disaster' for New Hampshire and issued a Declaration of Disaster for Rockingham County in New Hampshire. The disaster was designated FDAA-549-DR.

Sunday, 19 February 19

Disaster Assistance Centers in East Boston and Gloucester were closed. (Ref. 15) All remaining Massachusetts National Guard units were released from State duty. (Ref. 10)

Monday, 20 February

A mobile team formed from personnel from the Gloucester Disaster Assistance Center spent one day in Ipswich. (Ref. 15)

Tuesday, 21 February

The mobile team from Gloucester spent one day in Newburyport. The Disaster Assistance Center in Quincy was closed. (Ref. 15)

The Disaster Assistance Centers in New Hampshire were opened.

Wednesday, 22 February

Follow-up Assistance Service Teams (FAST's) were opened in Hingham, Revere, Salem and Boston. The hours of operation were from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. six days a week. (Ref. 15)

Thursday, 23 February

Disaster Assistance Centers in Salem, Marshfield and Winthrop were closed. (Ref. 15)

Friday, 24 February

The Disaster Assistance Center in Revere was closed. (Ref. 15)

Saturday, 25 February

The Disaster Assistance Centers in New Hampshire were closed.

Saturday, 4 March

The Disaster Assistance Center in Scituate was closed. (Ref. 15)

Monday, 6 March

The Disaster Assistance Center in Hull was converted into a Follow-up Assistance Service Team. (Ref. 15)

Wednesday, 8 March

A grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health to establish 'Project Concern', a six-month crisis counseling service, was signed. Offices in Winthrop, Hull, Scituate, Plymouth, Revere, Salem and Quincy were opened.

Saturday, 11 March

Follow-up Assistance Service Teams in Hingham, Salem, and Boston were closed. (Ref. 15)

Friday, 24 March

Follow-up Assistance Service Teams in Revere and Hull were closed. (Ref. 15)

IV. Storm Impact

a. Areas of High Impact

The destruction along the Massachusetts and New Hampshire coast-lines was associated with coastal flooding resulting from storm surge, unusually high tides and the huge waves which pounded the coast. Strong northeast winds in addition to the predicted high tides generated unusually high waves in some areas. On Monday, 6 February 1978, the winds in Boston averaged 31 mph. On Tuesday, 7 February, the winds averaged 35 mph, and for the period between noon on Monday and noon on Tuesday, the wind averaged 39 mph.

In general, as can be seen on Plate II, the areas where the most extensive damage occurred were those coastal areas with shorelines and bottom contours perpendicular to the wind direction and therefore the direction of wave approach. These areas include Marshfield, Scituate, Hull, Boston, Winthrop, Revere, Gloucester and Rockport in Massachusetts and Hampton and North Hampton in New Hampshire.

At the time of the extreme high tides, the winds along much of Cape Cod were relatively mild due to the proximity of the area to the center of the storm. This condition spared areas of the Cape from the severe wave-inflicted damage which occurred in many of the coastal areas of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

b. Man-Made Structures

The effect of the storm on man-made structures in coastal areas was devastating. Buildings, roads, utilities and shore protection devices were either damaged or totally destroyed. The waves threw debris from destroyed structures, sand, rocks and even boulders onto roadways, homes, and businesses, thus causing additional damage. Many homes were knocked from their foundations by the surf and flood waters. Roads crumbled as the subsurface was washed away.

Along the eastern shore of Cape Cod, some homes located on barrier beaches and cliffs were damaged or destroyed. However, because development is not extensive in this area, losses were not great. Other areas of Massachusetts were not so fortunate. In Scituate, with development close to the surf zone, damage was extreme. Many homes were completely leveled by the force of the pounding waves. In some areas of the town, waves carrying sand and debris were seen overtopping houses. A section of seawall built in 1931 was totally destroyed. Sand and other debris was up to three feet deep in some sections.

In Marshfield and Hull, similar scenes were common. Many roads and businesses in the Brant Rock section of Marshfield were flooded, and many utilities were knocked out. Sections of roads close to the shore collapsed after the seawalls protecting them were destroyed, allowing the subsurface to be washed away. In Hull, homes were destroyed by the pounding surf while flood waters swept through deserted streets.

In Boston, several of the seawalls protecting the exposed islands in the harbor were breached. Material behind the breached sections was washed out, leaving large gaps in the seawalls. On Long Island, an estimated 167,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel were lost on the eastern side. In the northerly neck, sufficient material was lost to create the potential for loss of accessibility to the fort and lighthouse. Further evidence of the storm's impact is the "Peter Stuyvesant", a Hudson River paddleboat converted into part of a Boston Harbor restaurant complex, which was lifted from its concrete cradle by the rising tide and capsized.

On Deer Island in Winthrop, the location of the Metropolitan District Commission's sewage treatment plant and Suffolk County's House of Correction, seawalls were lost, buildings were damaged both from winds and water, and utilities were affected.

In Nahant, the causeway containing the single road connecting the town to Lynn was flooded, thus preventing any movement of vehicles or people. It was not until Wednesday afternoon that vehicular movement across the causeway was possible.

The Cape Ann communities of Gloucester and Rockport received heavy damage to commercial and residential properties due to storm surge. Wave action destroyed portions of seawalls and damaged some buildings along Brier Neck in Gloucester and heavily damaged both commercial and residential buildings in Sandy Bay at Rockport. The historic Motif Number One, a storage shed for fishing gear located on a pier in Rockport Harbor and considered to be one of the most photographed and painted buildings in the country, was completely destroyed by surf surge.

In Salisbury Beach, storm surge completely leveled commercial properties along the ocean side of a street in the amusement park and heavily damaged a new funhouse and a ballroom.

In New Hampshire, along North Beach in Hampton, Little Boar's Head District in North Hampton and the Rye Beach area, storm surge displaced thousands of yards of sand, broke up granite groins, and damaged steel and reinforced concrete bulkheads which protected roads and dwellings. Private dwellings and property were moderately damaged in North Hampton and Rye by surf surge with some dwellings being completely lifted from their foundations.

c. Sensitive Coastal Areas

Erosion along the coastline of Massachusetts and New Hampshire as a result of the storm was severe. The extent of storm erosion is a function of wave conditions, storm surge, the stage of the tide and storm duration. As is evident by the amount of property damage caused, these factors were additive in producing the severe impact.

Three consequences of erosion are: 1) the undermining of structures, 2) the reduction of usable beach area and 3) the covering of shellfish beds. The monetary loss of the erosion itself has been quantified in Table 6 (found in Appendix B) for locations where information was available.

Where coastal development was contained by barrier beaches, there was considerably less damage than where development had extended closer to the shore. By definition, barrier beaches absorb the brunt of the wave attack and act as natural protective devices. Dunes along a barrier beach protect the area behind them from storm waves and prevent storm waters from flooding the areas behind them. This was evidenced in Duxbury, Massachusetts, where the main part of town was protected from severe and direct wave action by Duxbury Beach, a barrier beach which is primarily undeveloped. The effects of barrier beaches were also evident in the areas behind Plum Island, Massachusetts, where the damage was relatively minor, and in the City of Revere, Massachusetts where Nahant partially absorbed the force of wave attack. In Revere, although damage was extensive, it was primarily due to high flood waters and not to the velocity of direct wave action.

The barrier beaches on the east coast of Cape Cod (Nauset Beach, Nauset Split and Ballston Beach), however, were overwashed. Large amounts of the overwash sediment were deposited on the inner sides of these beaches. In many instances, this action added width to the beaches which had previously been narrowing due to normal erosion. It was estimated that during the coastal storm, cliff erosion along Cape Cod was equivalent to approximately two to three times the annual rate. (Ref. 8)

In Marshfield, a large quantity of sand was eroded at Rexhame Beach and a large dune between the beach and lowland behind it was breached. In Hull, the Metropolitan District Commission has estimated that 50,000 tons of sand was eroded at Nantasket Beach. Other erosion estimates of the M.D.C. are: 5,000 tons each at M Street Beach and Pleasure Bay Beach in Boston, 10,000 tons at Revere Beach in Revere and 20,000 tons at Lynn Beach in Lynn.

Local officials indicated that Plum Island suffered more extensive sand erosion from the storm than by other previous intense storms. This was corroborated by documentation from the City of Newburyport. Although local officials stated that significant damage was done to shellfish beds and salt marshes in the estuaries behind Plum Island, Plum Island, being a barrier beach, prevented much greater environmental damages by absorbing and dissipating the brunt of the storm surge in its sand dunes.

A large percentage of the sand which is eroded from barrier beaches and dunes is transported and deposited offshore, formings sand bars. These sand bars help to dissipate wave energy offshore during a storm and eventually the sand is transported back to the shore area. In some areas, however, this newly deposited sand buried and destroyed shellfish beds. In addition, a considerable number of clams, crabs and lobsters were washed up along the shoreline, particularly along the coast of Plum Island in Ipswich and Newbury and Nantasket Beach in Hull. Estimates of the dollar loss resulting from the destroyed shellfish beds and shellfish have not yet been made.*

While there was an immediate monetary loss resulting from the erosion of beach areas, the burying of shellfish beds and the washing ashore of shellfish, the impact is not considered irreversible. Beaches can be replenished in many instances by the action of low waves of long periods. New shellfish beds will be formed to take the place of those destroyed.

V. Assessment of Damages

The Assessment of Damages presents in tabulated form the costs and losses associated with the storm, both direct and indirect, both manmade and natural. A loss is damage sustained expressed in dollars and a cost is money expended for other than repairing/replacing a loss. Not all costs and losses, however, can be included at this time because, in many instances, they are either not known or are, at best, estimates only. All tables discussed in this report are located in Appendix B.

Information obtained from the American Red Cross on damage to dwellings and commercial establishments is presented in Table 1. Where personal interviews with municipal representatives indicated discrepancies, the figures supplied by the municipal representatives were used.

Information obtained from F.D.A.A. on losses to municipally-owned man-made structures and indirect costs to the Federal government in each of the 46 communities is given in Tables 2a to 2f. These funds are associated with approved project application requests made by the municipalities.

*At the time of publication of this report, the Massachusetts Department of Fisheries Wildlife & Recreational Vehicles, Division of Marine Fisheries, advises that they have been unable to make this estimate.

Tables 3a to 3f present information from the F.D.A.A. on losses to state-owned and some private man-made structures and indirect costs to the Federal government in many of the 46 communities. These tables break down funding by municipality only where it is possible to do so. Table 4 lists F.D.A.A. reimbursements to Massachusetts where it is not possible to break down the allocation of reimbursement by municipality. There are no such reimbursements associated with the storm in New Hampshire.

Table 5 lists the breakdown by community of one expenditure of funds by the American Red Cross. Where costs were allocated by chapter and not by community, they were arbitrarily divided.

Information on damage to both public and private property in each of the municipalities in the two states is presented in Tables 6a to 6tt. The public damage includes costs and losses not reimbursed by F.D.A.A., damage to the shoreline, and other miscellaneous damages. They also contain data on private damages where the information was available.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to enact legislation in Massachusetts in 1978 to grant abatements from property taxes to those individuals and companies whose buildings were either damaged or destroyed as a result of the storm. Another attempt will be made early in 1979. Should it succeed, municipal revenue loss will have to be added to this section.

Table 7 presents a summary of Federal expenses to both states as a These estimates are for all the counties covered result of the storm. by the President's Disaster Declaration and could not be further broken down by community. Although some communities which received assistance are not coastal and therefore not included in this study, the majority of costs and losses in this table reflect the storm's impact along the Individual Assistance is that provided to persons and their families, which must be distributed on an equitable basis according to "Federal public assistance is that part of the emergency or major disaster relief program in which the Federal Government supplements the efforts and available resources of States and local governments to restore public facilities or services." (Ref. 16) Mission Assignment Costs refer to funds allocated for inspection and review of claims made on the damage survey reports. These values are current through the end of September, 1978. A conversation with a representative of the Federal Insurance Administration indicates that approximately 98 percent of the F.I.A. costs appear to be related to the storm with the remaining 2 percent related to damages from other storms.

The F.I.A. costs are not total damage costs, but costs to buildings and contents for which insurance was purchased. In many instances, no insurance was purchased; therefore, these values are understandably low in relation to total private damages. It is doubtful that a truly accurate accounting of private damages can ever be made.

Table 8 lists all other costs which cannot be broken down by community.

Tables 9a to 9tt list all costs and losses from all sources for the storm by community, where the information was available and could be broken down by town.

Table 10 is a summary of the costs and losses for each state using the format of Table 9. This information was derived from Tables 4, 7, 8 and 9 and was incorporated into the appropriate categories where possible. It could not be determined that the values listed in Table 9 under Private Property Loss were already included in Table 7 under Home and Personal Loans, Business Loans, or Federal Insurance Administration. Therefore, the values from Table 7 were used as totals. This was done in order to prevent any possibility of duplication of private losses. The costs of U.S. Army and the Massachusetts National Guard, as shown in Table 8, are not reflected in Table 10 because these costs were for the entire state of Massachusetts.

Table II is the consolidated summary of costs and losses for the entire study area.

VI. Actions and Participation

The severity of the storm resulted in the interaction of governmental agencies at the Federal, State and municipal levels. Within a short period of time, direct coordination and/or control among the agencies was established and functioned under very difficult and trying conditions.

Chains of command were established beforehand or within hours. The tasks of aiding and assisting individuals and providing for food, shelter and medical care were underway even before dark fell on Monday. These chains of command are listed in Tables II through 14, located in Appendix B.

Authorization to participate in aiding and assisting both with manpower and funds at the Federal level is P.L. 93-288, known as the 'Disaster Relief Act of 1974.' It empowers the President to issue either a Declaration of Emergency or a Declaration of a Major Disaster. An emergency condition is one "...which requires Federal emergency assistance to supplement State and local efforts..." (Ref. 17) A major disaster is one "...which, in the determination of the President, causes sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act, above and beyond emergency services by the Federal Government..." (Ref. 17)

In Massachusetts, Chapter 639 of the Acts of 1950 empowers the Governor to declare a State of Emergency. With the issuance of the declaration, he assumes direct control and responsibility of all State and municipal agencies within the area so considered. In New Hampshire, RSA (Revised Statutes Annotated) 107 of the Acts of 1949 provides for the Governor to declare a State of Emergency resulting from a natural disaster.

The Federal Disaster Assistance Administration coordinates most Federal agencies in collecting and disseminating information. Reimbursement for repairing municipal, State and some private property is made through approval of estimates submitted on Project Application Forms. Also, where Federal employees from other agencies are used in evaluating damage survey reports, the costs of their utilization are included in F.D.A.A. funding.

Much of the funding came from regular budgets of the particular agency. However, funds were made available from the President's Disaster Relief Fund. Items included in that fund are:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Massachusetts</u>	New Hampshire
Temporary Housing	\$ 12,500,000	\$ 332,800
Disaster Unemployment & Assistance	300,000	12,320
Individual and Family Grants	4,000,000	42,000
Crisis Intervention	461,526	0
FCO Mission Assignment	50,000	22,000
Public Assistance	20,691,695	659.190
	\$ 38,003,221	\$1,068,310

In Massachusetts, the Governor designated the office of the Lt. Governor to be the overall coordinating unit for all agencies within the Commonwealth. Whereas the Governor directed activities, the Lt. Governor collected and disseminated information.

In New Hampshire, the Governor directed that all agencies report to the office of the Adjutant General of the National Guard.

VII. Recovery

a. Massachusetts

On 6 February 1978, Governor Dukakis declared a State of Emergency in Massachusetts and activated the Massachusetts Army National Guard to assist the overburdened State and local authorities in snow removal, in emergency rescue and evacuation operations and in patrolling the streets to prevent looting.

On 7 February 1978, due to the severity of the storm which stranded thousands of people and destroyed hundreds of homes along the coast, Governor Dukakis called the entire Army National Guard to State duty and banned all but emergency vehicles on state roads. This ban remained in effect until Sunday, 12 February 1978, for most towns in eastern Massachusetts and until Tuesday, 14 February 1978 for Boston. This ban, for all practical purposes, closed all businesses and industries in eastern Massachusetts for that week.

On 7 February 1978, President Carter declared a State of Emergency in Massachusetts and ordered that Regular Army units be dispatched to Massachusetts to aid in snow removal and rescue operations.

On Wednesday, 8 February 1978, the National Guard, State and local authorities continued cleanup and rescue operations as the Regular Army began air-lifting its units into Massachusetts to aid in snow removal and storm recovery.

By Wednesday evening, the first Regular Army units with their heavy-duty snow removal equipment arrived in Boston. These units remained in Massachusetts through Sunday, 12 February 1978, during which time they concentrated on snow removal and cleanup operations along the coastline in the metropolitan Boston area.

Although the Regular Army assistance ended on 12 February, the National Guard, together with state and local authorities, continued initial cleanup operations until Sunday, 19 February 1978. By then, most initial cleanup operations had been completed. The Army National Guard was then released from State duty.

On Friday, 10 February 1978, President Carter issued a Declaration of a 'Major Disaster' for Massachusetts, thus providing Federal assistance through the F.D.A.A. to Massachusetts. On the following Tuesday, 14 February, President Carter issued a Declaration of Disaster for

Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth and Suffolk Counties in Massachusetts. That same day, the F.D.A.A. began the process of long-term recovery from the 'Great Blizzard of 1978' by opening the first of several Disaster Assistance Centers in the coastline communities in order to assist the local communities and individuals in preparing damage estimates and in applying for Federal assistance to rebuild and restore their homes, businesses and towns.

The Disaster Assistance Centers and Follow-up Assistance Service Teams remained in operation throughout the month of February and most of March assessing damage and processing applications for disaster assistance funds. These centers finally closed on 24 March 1978, but the long-term recovery was far from completed.

Throughout the spring and summer months the F.D.A.A., with the cooperation of the Massachusetts Disaster Recovery Team, continued processing applications for disaster assistance and counseling individuals seeking assistance and began distributing disaster assistance funds to eligible applicants. Most small restoration and reconstruction projects were quickly funded and by September, 1978, most communities were restored to pre-storm conditions. Only major restoration and reconstruction projects, such as seawalls, roadways, and some buildings, currently remain to be done. These major projects may not be completed until the end of 1980.

In addition to repairing physical damage to structures and the coastline itself, the Federal Government and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts recognized the need to aid the mental problems and emotional needs of individuals who could not adaquately cope with what the storm had done to their lives. The Massachusetts Department of Mental Health operated during the storm to deal with emergency needs of mental health programs. Crisis intervention teams were established within the Disaster Assistance Centers.

On 8 March 1978, the National Institute for Mental Health, under Section 413 of P.L. 93-288, awarded a grant (Contract No. 278-78-0030) to the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health and Research for Social Change, Inc. to establish 'Project Concern', a six-month program to aid the victims of the storm. Representatives of 'Project Concern' both received referrals and actively sought out individuals who needed help. In August, when it became apparent that six months was too short a time span, the program was extended for another three months with an additional grant.

b. New Hampshire

The cleanup and recovery processes along the New Hampshire coastline, as expected, very closely corresponded to those processes in Massachusetts.

On 6 February 1978, Governor Thomson declared a State of Emergency in New Hampshire and activated the State Emergency Plan in order to battle the snowstorm. The State Emergency Plan provided for the implementation of the Army National Guard to assist the State and local authorities in snow removal, emergency rescue and evacuation operations and to patrol the streets to prevent looting. The State of Emergency remained in effect until Thursday, 9 February 1978, when Governor Thomson released the National Guard from service and the coastline communities and the State agencies continued cleanup activities.

On 10 February 1978, after Governor Thomson determined that effective storm recovery was beyond the capabilities of the State, he requested President Carter to declare a 'Major Disaster' for the State of New Hampshire.

The state and local authorities continued cleanup operations throughout the following week in anticipation of Federal assistance arriving to begin the long-term recovery process.

On 16 February 1978, Federal assistance was assured when President Carter issued a Declaration of a 'Major Disaster' for New Hampshire and a Declaration of Disaster for Rockingham County, thus providing Federal assistance through the F.D.A.A. The F.D.A.A. began the process of long-term recovery on Tuesday, 21 February 1978, by opening Disaster Assistance Centers in the New Hampshire coastline communities. The centers assisted both the local authorities and individuals in preparing damage estimates and in applying for Federal assistance to rebuild and restore public and private properties. These Disaster Assistance Centers remained open throughout that week and closed on Saturday, 26 February 1978, after assisting each coastal community in New Hampshire.

As previously described for Massachusetts, the F.D.A.A. worked throughout the spring and summer months counseling individuals seeking assistance, processing applications for disaster assistance and distributing disaster assistance funds to eligible applicants.

While most of the small restoration and reconstruction projects were quickly funded and have already been completed, the long-term recovery process will probably continue through 1980 in order to complete the major restoration and reconstruction projects.

Although a few major projects remain to be completed, all the New Hampshire coastal communities were mostly restored to pre-storm conditions by the end of the summer of 1978. Thus, the 'Blizzard of 1978' had little detrimental effect to the New Hampshire seashore tourist industry.

VIII. Photography

In the aftermath of the storm, many photographs were taken to record the visible physical damage caused by the water. While it was not the intent of this study to gather and document damage pictures; during the course of compiling cost data, a substantial number of photographs were acquired. Included in this collection is a set of low level aerial obliques, shot from a helicopter on 11 February, showing very clearly the price which is paid by the "first line of defense" in the coastal area. (See cover photograph) These and other pictures are indexed to locations on USGS Quad shetts, and are on file in the Flood Plain Management Section, Planning Division, New England Division (NED), Corps of Engineers.

There was no comprehensive, low-level controlled vertical photography taken immediately after the storm, nor was there similar photography showing the "before" condition. These two sets of imagery would have greatly assisted insurance adjusters and public officials in trying to quantify the impacts of the coastal storm.

As an attempt to preserve visual evidence of the storm for future use, NED procured color aerial photography of the open-facing coast from the Cape Cod Canal north to the New Hampshire-Maine line. This photography was flown in late September, at an altitude of 4500 feet, to full photogrammetric specifications. In addition to documenting whatever physical evidence of the storm still remained, this photography constitutes a baseline, or "before" condition for the next coastal event. If and when required, selected portions may be extracted and mapped photogrammetrically. Combined with re-flying and re-mapping after a major storm, the opportunity for "before-after" overlays will allow a quantitative evaluation of physical damage. In effect, the photography is insurance, in that it allows the establishment of a baseline condition on a selective basis.

Two sets of color contact positives were printed, at a scale of 1" = 750'. One set was provided to the two state coordinating offices; viz, Special Disaster Recovery Team (Massachusetts), and Office of Comprehensive Planning (New Hampshire). The other set, and the rolls of color negatives, are on file at the Basin Management Branch, NED.

IX. Summary of Findings

In the aftermath of devastating coastal storm of February 6, 7, 1978 there became apparent that a need existed for an in-depth evaluation of the storm's effect upon the coastline. As a means of documenting these effects the New England Division approached the states of Massachusetts and New Hampshire with a proposal. The intent was to re-direct funds, previously earmarked for water supply studies through Section 22 authority (Planning Assistance to States), into a study to document the impact of the storm on the coastal communities of the two states. We stressed the importance of gathering and recording data "while the trail was still fresh." Both states readily complied with our requests, and some \$55,000 was committed to this study in July 1978.

The study consisted of two major work items; the first documented costs and losses by community, nature of loss, both direct and indirect; and, the second was an aerial photographic effort to acquire low level, large scale color imagery of the affected coastal reaches of the communities which had sustained major damage.

The "Blizzard of '78", caused nearly \$300 million in flood and wind damage in the 46 coastal communities from Orleans, Massachusetts to New Castle, New Hampshire. This estimate included losses to man-made and natural features and incorporates damages to both public and private property.

Several meteorological and astronomical events combined to produce this intense and devastating storm. A warm, moist, low level, low pressure system from the mid-Atlantic Ocean combined with an intense, high level, very cold, low pressure mass from Canada. The result of this match was a storm with a return frequency close to 100 years and with storm induced tidal surges in excess of 3.4 feet.

The damage in the 46 communities included \$250 million in Massachusetts and \$10 million in New Hampshire with the remaining damage occurring in other communities outside of the 46 studied or unable to split between the two states. Of this damage, almost 80 percent was attributed to property loss both private and public; indirect expenses, such as cleanup, rescue and shelter costs, contributed to the remainder of the damage.

Almost half of the total damage occurred in seven Massachusetts and two New Hampshire communities. The seven Massachusetts communities which were the hardest hit economically were Plymouth, Marshfield, Scituate, Hull, Revere, Lynn, and Gloucester; the two New Hampshire communities were North Hampton and Hampton. These communities are located in areas where the shoreline was perpendicular to the wave approach and/or the development was close to the shoreline. In many cases, the only protection offered to these developed areas were manmade protection devices rather than the natural barrier beaches and sand dunes which existed in other areas.

The collecting of data for this report was more arduous than expected, due mainly to the fact that no central cost accumulation system existed. The data collection process consisted of visits to each of the 46 communities along with over 20 agencies involved in the disaster. In many cases, more than one visit had to be made. In several of the communities, the data was based upon the judgment of a community official. Once the data collection was complete, the costs were broken down into the various categories within the tables. In the distribution of the costs, care was exercised to be sure that costs obtained from different sources were not related to the same area of damage.

The report will facilitate a rational decision making process for evaluating coastal flood plain management alternatives, by making total cost impact data available for analysis. The photography, in addition to recording some of the physical impacts of the storm, establishes a "before" condition for the next coastal event. Since it was flown to photogrammetric specifications, mapping may be produced on an "as needed" basis at a large enough scale to portray erosional effects to the shoreline.

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APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

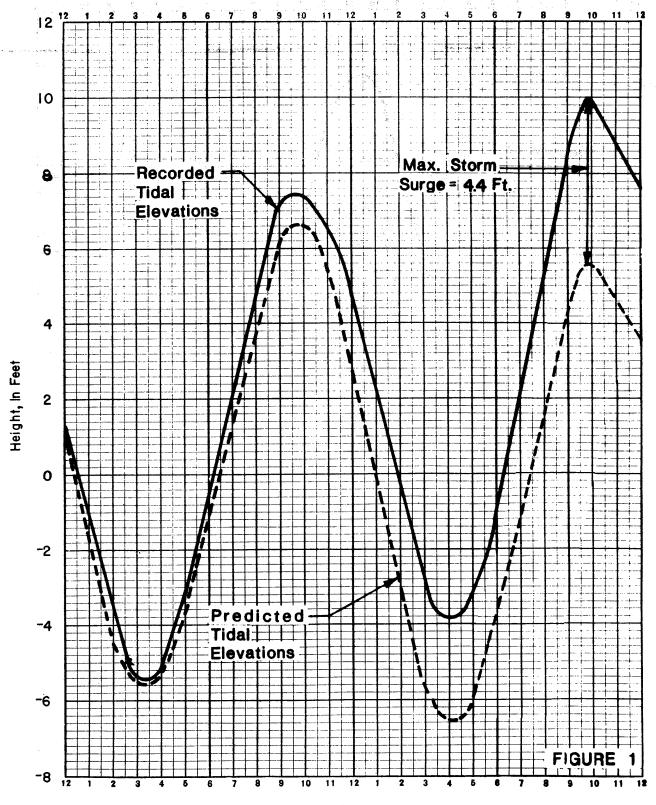
The figures contained herein describe some of the major physical and temporal characteristics of the storm, as it impacted the Massachusetts and New Hampshire coastline on 6-7 February 1978. In some cases, data outside of the study area is included to provide a range of values.

Specifically, the following data is presented:

- FIG. 1-8 Tide Elevations (predicted and observed)
 at Boston, Massachusetts; Hampton, New Hampshire;
 Portsmouth and Portland, Maine
- FIG. 9,10 Temperature Plots
 at Providence, Rhode Island; Boston, Massachusetts;
 Portland, Maine
- FIG. 11,12 Barometric Pressure
 at Providence, Rhode Island; Boston, Massachusetts;
 Portland, Maine
- FIG. 13,14 Cumulative Snowfall
 at Providence, Rhode Island; Boston, Massachusetts;
 Portland, Maine
- FIG. 15-20 Wind Plots
 at Providence, Rhode Island; Boston, Massachusetts;
 Portland, Maine

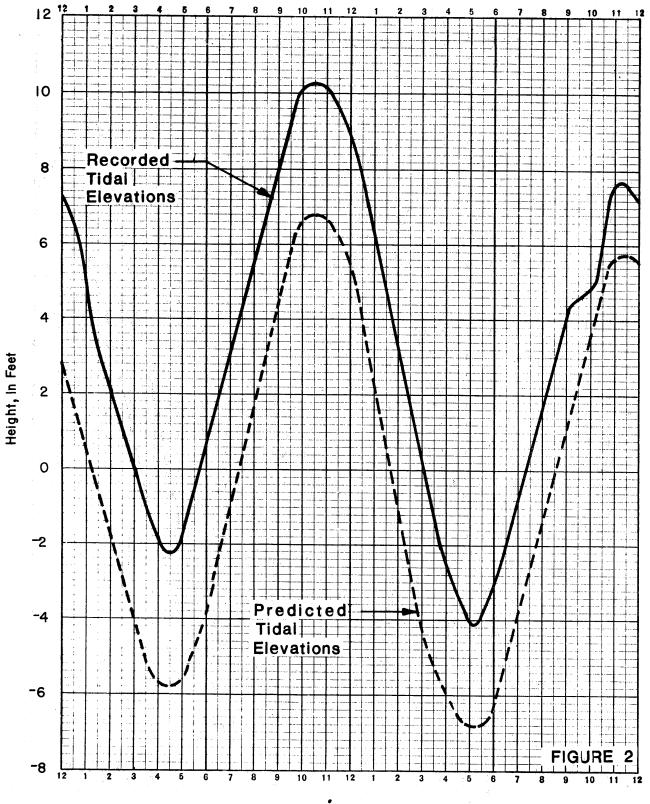
Tidal Elevations
Commonwealth Pier, Boston, Mass.

6 FEB.1978
National Geodetic Vertical Datum Of 1929



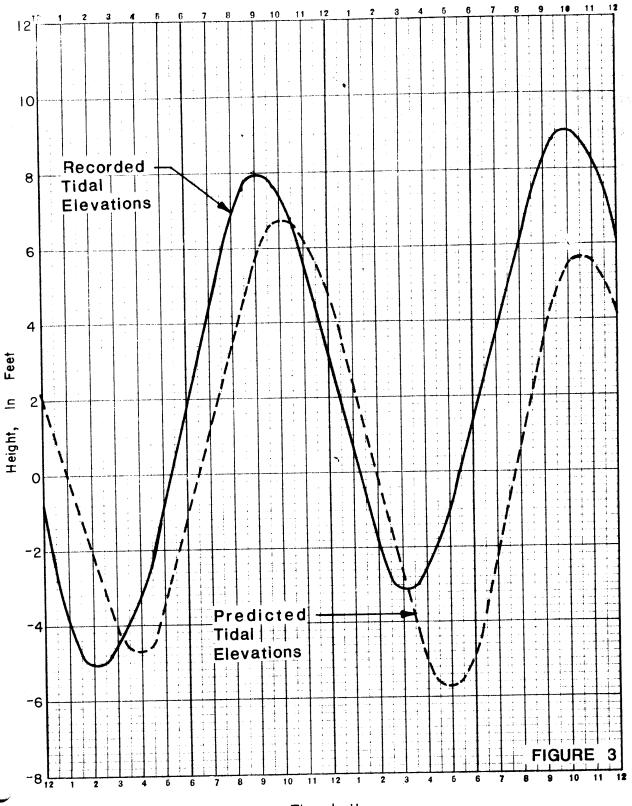
Time, In Hours

Tidal Elevations Commonwealth Pier, Boston, Mass. 7 FEB. 1978 National Geodetic Vertical Datum Of 1929



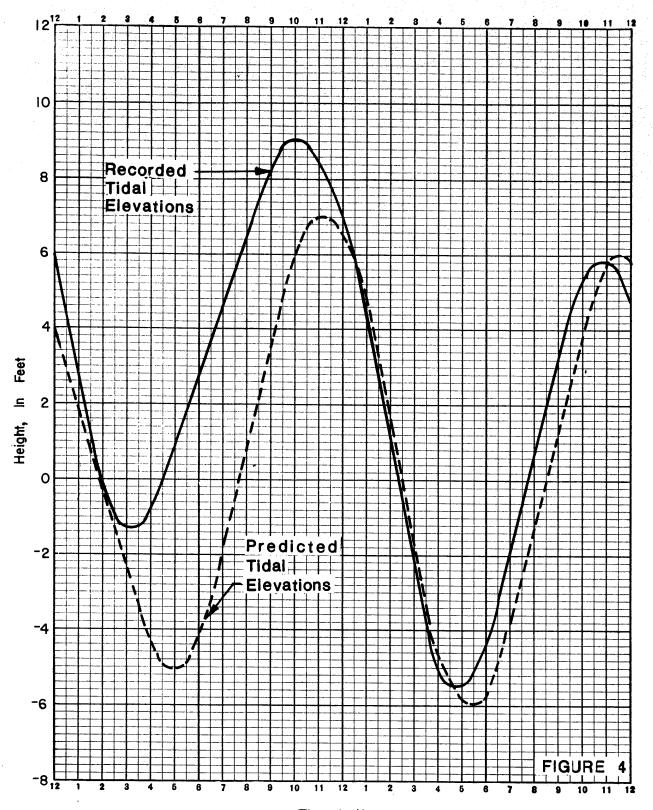
Time, In Hours

Tidal Elevations State Pier, Hampton, N.H. 6 FEB. 1978 National Geodetic Vertical Datum Of 1929



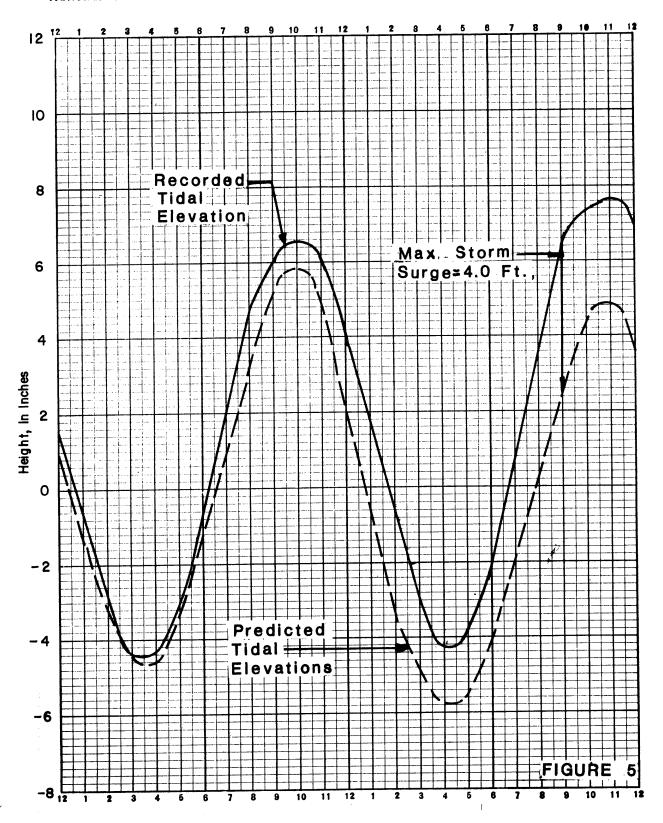
Time, In Hours

Tidal Elevations
State Pier, Hampton, N.H.
7 FEB. 1978
National Geodetic Vertical Datum (Of 1929)



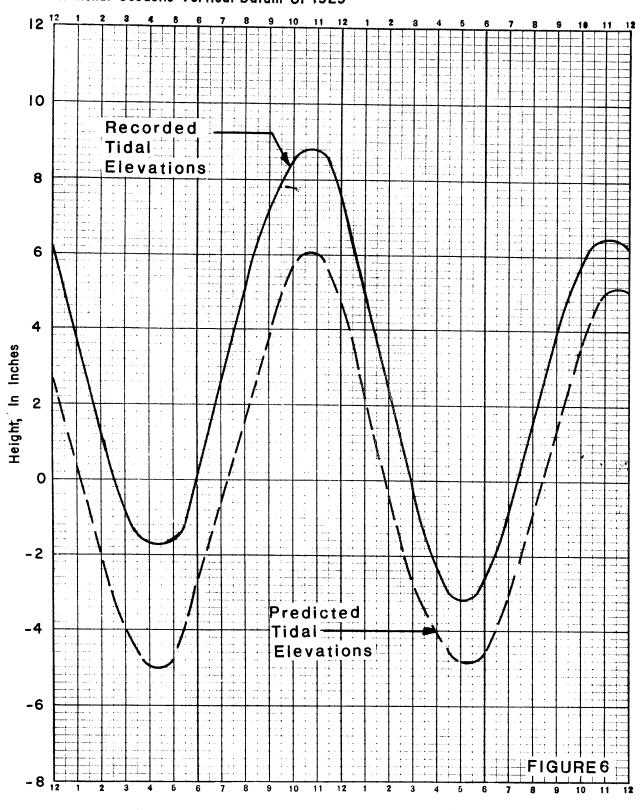
Time, In Hours

Tidal Elevations
Berth 2, Seavey Island, Me. (Portsmouth Harbor)
6 FEB. 1978
National Geodetic Vertical Datum Of 1929



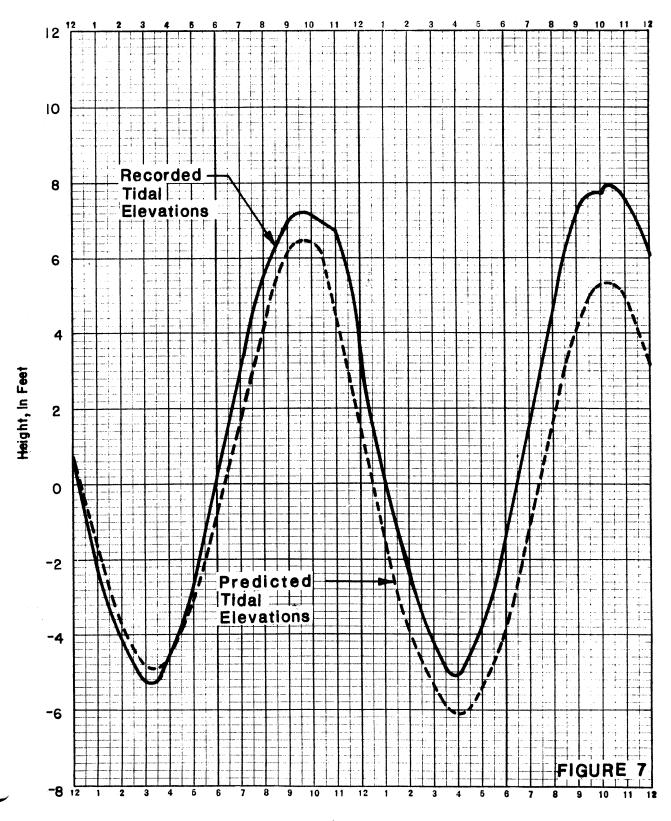
Time, in Hous

Tidal Elevations Berth 2, Seavey Island, Me. (Portsmouth Harbor) 7 FEB.1978 National Geodetic Vertical Datum Of 1929



Time, In Hours

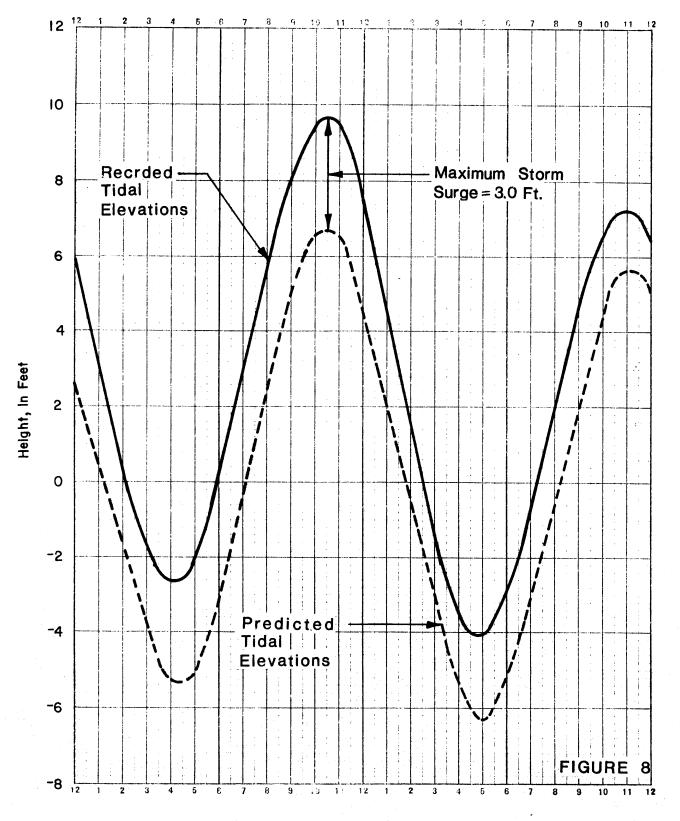
Tidal Elevations
State Pier, Portland, ME.
6 FEB.1978
National Geodetic Vertical Datum Of 1929



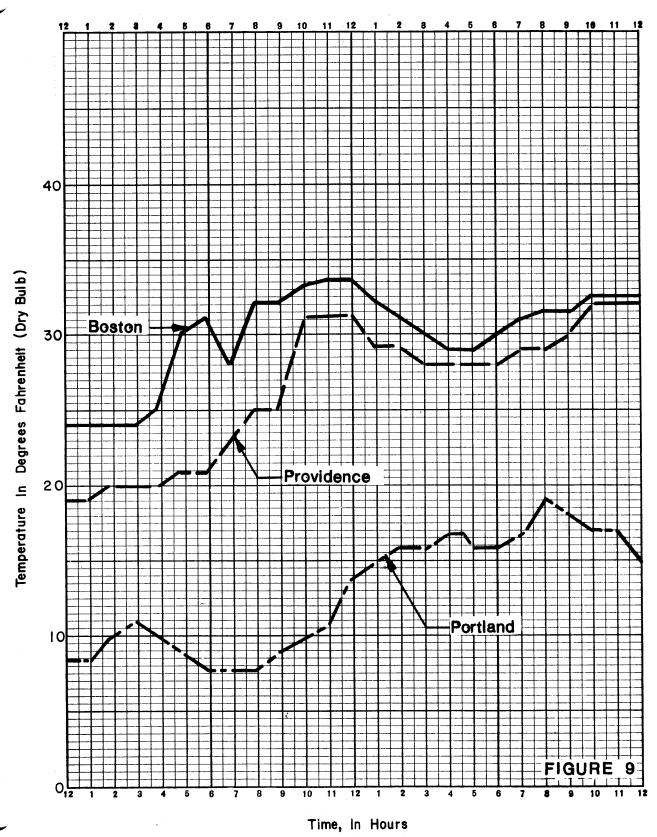
Time, In Hours

Tidal Elevations
State Pier, Portland, ME.
7 FEB. 1978

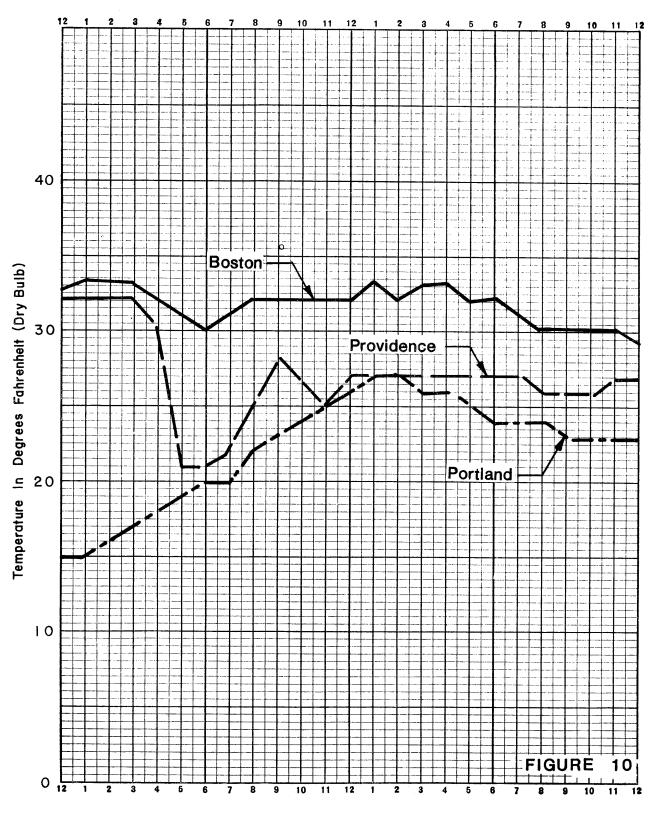
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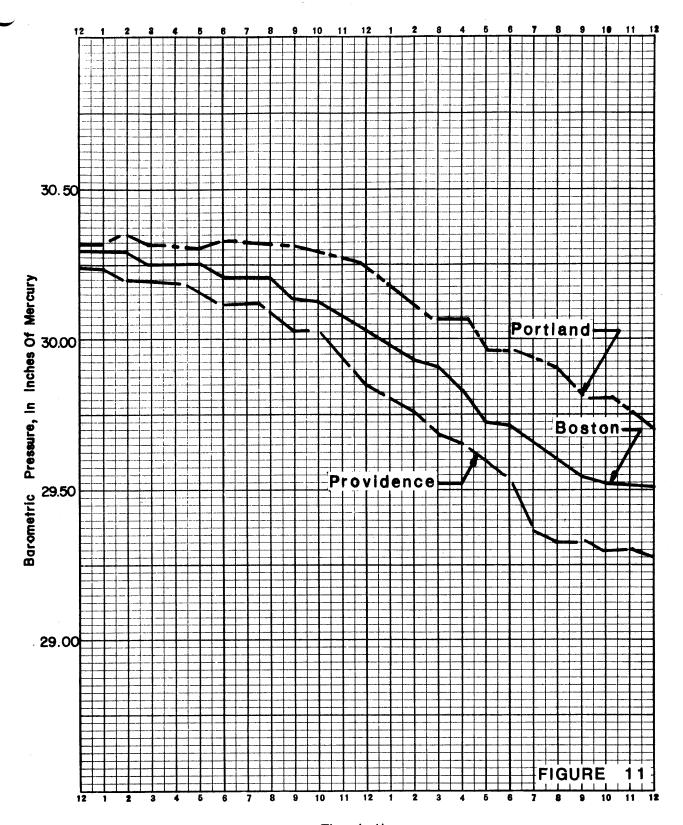
Time, In Hours



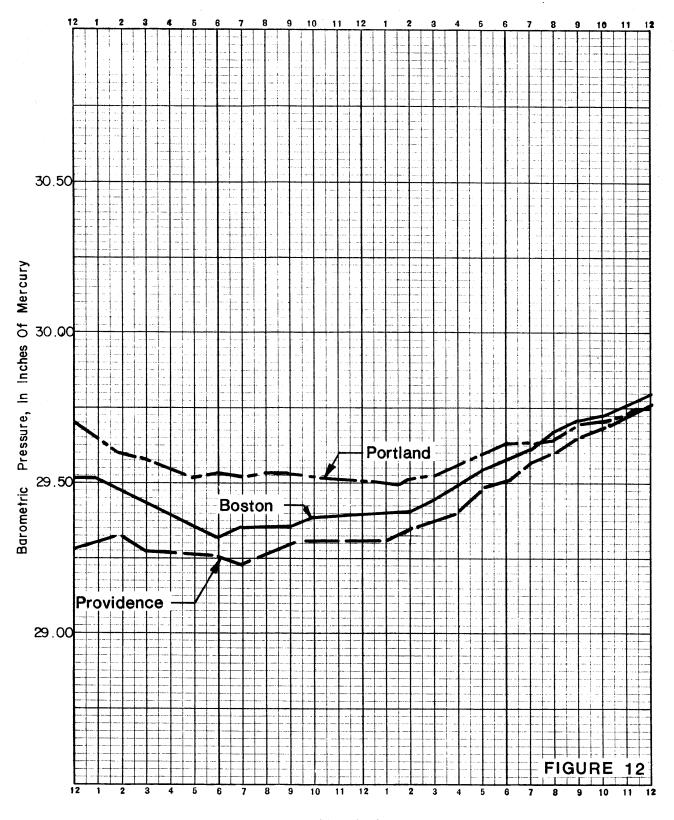
6 FEB,1978



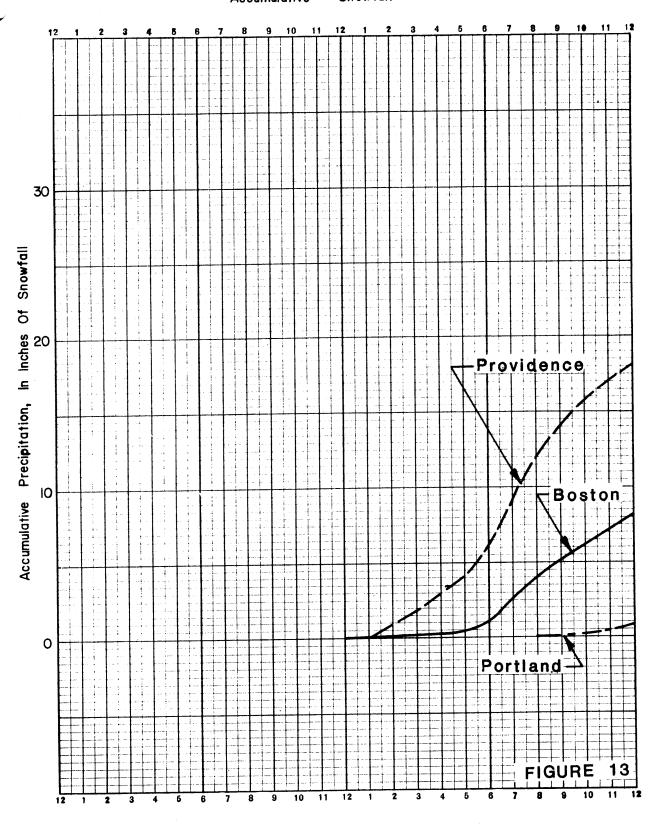
Time, in Hours 7 FEB. 1978



Time, In Hours 6 FEB. 1978

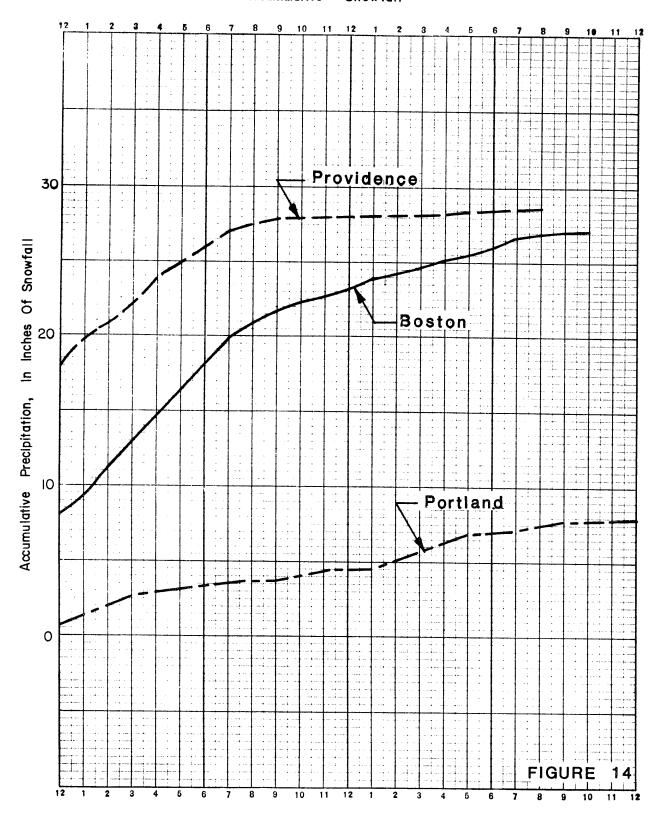


Time, In Hours 7 FEB. 1978



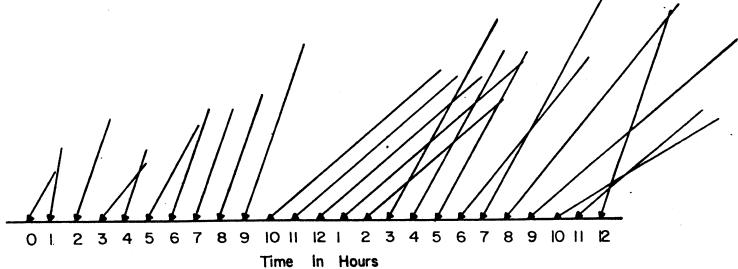
Time, In Hours 6 FEB. 1978

Accumulative Snowfall

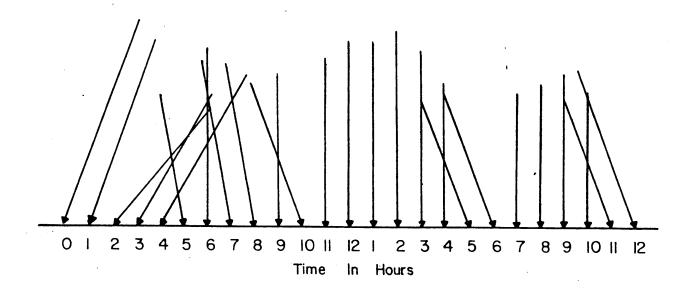


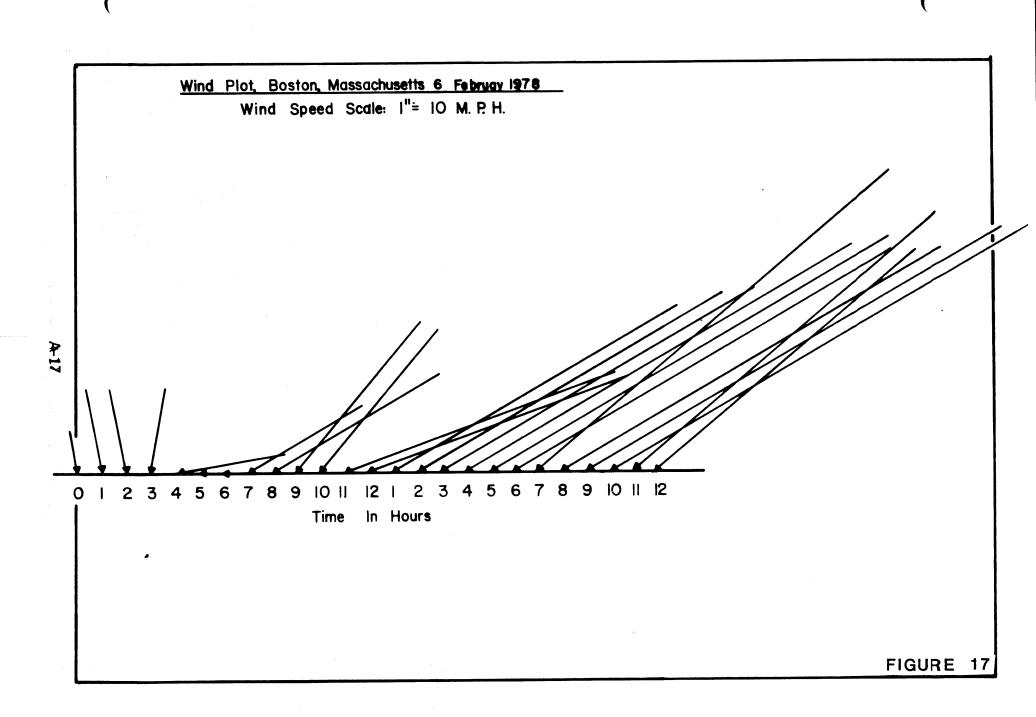
Time, In Hours 7 FEB. 1978

Wind Plot, Providence, Rhode Island 6 February 1978 Wind Speed Scale: I" = 10 M.P.H.

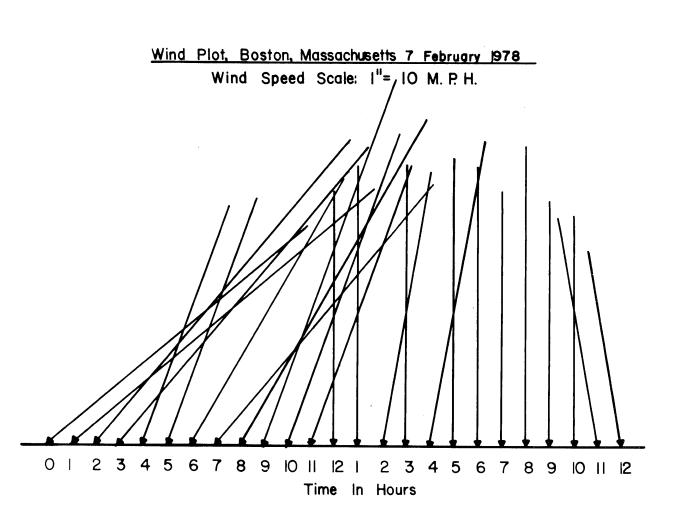


Wind Plot, Providence, Rhode Island 7 February 1978
Wind Speed Scale: 1"= 10 M.P.H.

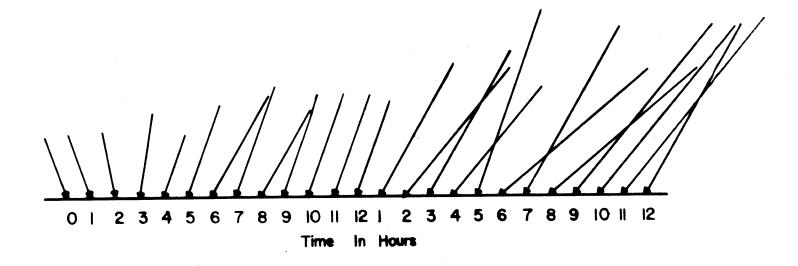






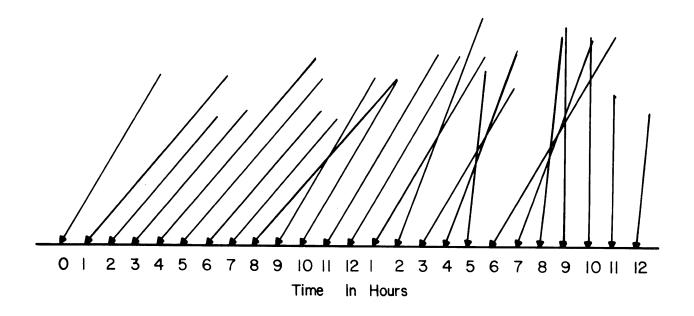






Wind Plot, Portland, Maine 7 February 1978

Wind Speed Scale: I"= 10 M.P.H.



APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

The tables contained herein document the cost and loss data, as it was collected during the study.

In general, the communities are listed by counties, geographically from the southernmost study limit (Provincetown, Massachusetts) to the northern limit (New Castle, New Hampshire).

As previously discussed, the data is organized and presented essentially as it was conveyed by the contributing source. Table 9 contains loss data which could be legitimately associated with individual communities. Table 10 provides State Summary Data, and Table 11, a grand total for the study area.

Terminology used in a specific set of data may be peculiar to the contributing source. A case in point is the use of the word "major" as applied to level of damage of a structure. In the context of Red Cross data (Table 1) "major" implies sufficient damage to render a building uninhabitable. In the terminology of the Federal Insurance Administration, "major" equates with their terminology "substantial improvement necessary," which they define as "greater than 50% damage." Obviously, data developed by such widely diverse definitions will be difficult to compare.

Further discussion of the tables may be found in Section V. of the report, and clarification of some of the categories in Tables 9-11 precede those tables.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF STRUCTURES AFFECTED BY STORM

	No. Houses Destroyed	No. Houses Damaged (Major)	No. Houses Damaged (Minor)	Small Businesses Destroyed or with Major Damage
		MASSACHUSETTS		
Barnstable Co	unty			
Provincetown Truro Wellfleet Eastham Orleans Brewster Dennis Yarmouth Barnstable Sandwich Bourne	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	50 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Plymouth Cou	nty			
Plymouth Kingston Duxbury Marshfield Scituate Hull Hingham	51 1 1 8 189 34 0	31 1 1 122 402 103 0	123 9 2 290 509 755 4	11 0 0 0 15 8 0
Norfolk Coun	<u>ty</u>			
Cohasset Weymouth Braintree Quincy	0 0 0 2	0 0 0 142	88 0 0 575	0 0 0 5
Suffolk Coun	ity			
Boston Winthrop Revere	0 6 0	0 34 30	0 1000 1209	0 5 6

TABLE 1 (Continued) NUMBER OF STRUCTURES AFFECTED BY STORM

	No. Houses Destroyed	No. Houses Damaged (Major)	No. Houses Damaged (Minor)	Small Businesses Destroyed or with Major Damage
		<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>		
Essex County				
Lynn Nahant Swampscott Marblehead Salem Beverly Manchester Gloucester Rockport Essex Ipswich Rowley Newbury Newbury Salisbury	0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 42 0 0 0	0 39 11 38 0 0 0 2 25 0 0 0 0	18 68 67 68 12 0 50 400 40 0 0 0 10 0 80 75	5 9 3 9 0 0 0 40 0 0 0
TOTALS	339	1,012	5,503	136
		NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Rockingham Cou	nty			
Seabrook Hampton North Hampton Rye Portsmouth New Castle	0 3 0 1 10 0	0 40 0 15 50	0 100 0 30 70 0	0 30 0 12 34 0
TOTALS	14	105	200	76

TABLE 2a

FDAA FUNDING TO MUNICIPALITIES - BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Community	Debris Clearance	Protective Measures	Road Systems	Water Control Facilities	Public Buildings	Public Utilities	Under Construction	Private Non-Profit	<u>Other</u>	Total
Provincetown Truro Wellfleet Eastham Orleans Brewster Dennis Yarmouth Barnstable Sandwich Bourne	\$3,408. 0. 0. 972. 4,872. 5,565. 8,169. 0. 344. 0. 17,374.	\$ 8,156. 0. 0. 162. 0. 0. 33,241. 0. 1,747. 0. 0.	\$ 0. 9,080. 16,566. 0. 0. 2,661. 38,155. 0. 0.	\$ 0. 47,716. 0. 0. 0. 4,812. 283. 19,955. 0.	\$ 0. 0. 595. 0. 0. 0. 1,875.	\$ 0. 0. 1,548. 0. 0. 14,304. 0. 0. 0.	\$ 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	\$ 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	\$ 34,906. 0. 1,657. 10,138. 1,802. 0. 5,271. 27,818. 1,078. 11,789. 924.	\$ 46,470. 56,796. 19,771. 11,867. 6,674. 22,530. 89,648. 28,101. 24,999. 11,789. 34,271. \$352,916.

TABLE 3a

FDAA FUNDING TO STATE AGENCIES - BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Community	Debris Clearance	Protective Measures	Road Systems	Water Control Facilities	Public Buildings	Public <u>Utilities</u>	Under Construction	Private Non-Profit	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	:				_	_	- -	_	-	-
Provincetown	-	-	-	-	_		_	_	-	_
Truro	-	-	-	-	-	-			_	_
Wellfleet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	· •		_
Eastham	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Orleans		_	_	-	-	-	. -	-	-	-
			_	_	-	-	- '		-	-
Brewster	-				_	_	-	· -	_	-
Dennis	-	-	-	-				_	-	-
Yarmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	_	
Barnstable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sandwich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	_	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourne										

8

TABLE 2b

FDAA FUNDING TO MUNICIPALITIES - PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Community	Debris <u>Clearance</u>	Protective <u>Measures</u>	Road Systems	Water Control Facilities	Public Buildings	Public Utilities	Under Construction	Private Non-Profit	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Plymouth Kingston Duxbury Marshfield Scituate Hull Hingham	\$12,965. 0. 20,835. 74,191. 411,326. 87,137. 0.	\$38,592. 35,167. 905. 101,402. 227,508. 79,113. 6,447.	\$38,525. 0. 79,508. 417,006. 179,075. 82,832. 3,120.	\$742,498. 3,133. 205. 460,836. 4,986,998. 593,518. 0.	\$ 131. 0. 0. 2,839. 7,122. 17,529. 3,787.	\$ 10,432. 0. 0. 65,314. 189,179. 714,484. 40,747.	\$ 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1,379,569.	\$ 0. 12,844. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	\$147,637. 2,989. 0. 0. 92,229. 43,847. 0.	\$ 990,780. 54,133. 101,453. 1,121,588. 6,093,437. 2,998,029. 54,101. \$11,413,521.

TABLE 35

FDAA FUNDING TO STATE AGENCIES - PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Community	Debris Clearance	Protective <u>Measures</u>	Road Systems	Water Control Facilities	Public <u>Buildings</u>	Public <u>Utilities</u>	Under Construction	Private Non-Profit	Other	<u>Total</u>
Plymouth	_	_	_	_	_	_				
Kingston	_		_	_		-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	- "	-	-	-	-
Duxbury	-	, -	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-
Marshfield	-	-	-	-	_	-	_	-	-	_
Scituate	-	-	_	_	_	-	_		_	_
Hu11	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	\$4,879.	_	\$4,879.
Hingham	_		_		_					φ 4 ,0/3.
mignam			-	=	-	-	-	-	-	-
										\$4,879.

TABLE 2c

FDAA FUNDING TO MUNICIPALITIES - NORFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

	Debris	Protective Measures	Road Systems	Water Control Facilities	Public Buildings	Public Utilities	Under Construction	Private Non-Profit	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Community Cohasset Weymouth Braintree Quincy	\$ 761. 2,410. 0. 4,393.	\$16,877. 0. 0. 0.	\$ 0. 0. 0. 13,597.	\$49,219. 0. 0. 23,730.	\$2,866. 0. 0. 4,151.	\$10,639. 2,434. 3,938. 2,987.	\$ 0. 0. 0. 0.	\$ 0. 0. 0. 0.	\$119,981. 0. 1,350. 21,247.	\$200,343. 4,844. 5,288. 70,105. \$280,580.

TABLE 3c

FDAA FUNDING TO STATE AGENCIES - NORFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Community	Debris Clearance	Protective <u>Measures</u>	Road Systems	Water Control Facilities	Public <u>Buildings</u>	Public Utilities	Under Construction	Private Non-Profit	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cohasset			<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> ·	-	- -	- -	-	-	- -
Weymouth Braintree Quincy			- - -	- .	- -	-	- -	\$1,000.	-	\$1,000. \$1,000.

TABLE 2d

FDAA FUNDING TO MUNICIPALITIES - SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Community	Debris Clearance	Protective <u>Measures</u>	Road Systems	Water Control Facilities	Public <u>Buildings</u>	Public <u>Utilities</u>	Under Construction	Private <u>Non-Profit</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Boston	\$22,925.	\$ 66,139.	\$ 0.	\$475,629.	\$ 0.	\$101,757.	\$ 0.	\$ 0.	\$250,967.	\$917,417.
Winthrop	42,829.	0.	19,445.	17,733.	10,768.	13,066.	0.	0.	18,269.	122,110.
Revere	36,721.	107,189.	89,703.	2,419.	800.	124,605.	0.	0.	19,841.	381,278.

TABLE 2d

FDAA FUNDING TO STATE AGENCIES - SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Community	Debris <u>Clearance</u>	Protective <u>Measures</u>	Road Systems	Water Control <u>Facilities</u>	Public <u>Buildings</u>	Public <u>Utilities</u>	Under Construction	Private <u>Non-Profit</u>	Other	<u>Total</u>
Boston Winthrop Revere	\$ 4,270. - -	\$ - - -	\$ 152. - -	\$ 21,221. - -	\$ 3,050. - -	\$ 1,430.	\$ - - -	\$6,077. - -	\$ - - -	\$ 36,200.

TABLE 2e

FDAA FUNDING TO MUNICIPALITIES - ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Community	Debris Clearance	Protective Measures	Road Systems	Water Control Facilities	Public Buildings	Public Utilities	Under Construction	Private <u>Non-Profit</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Lynn Nahant Swampscott Marblehead Salem Beverly Manchester Gloucester Rockport Essex Ipswich Rowley Newbury Newbury	\$ 0. 19,591. 7,482. 5,534. 13,571. 802. 2,264. 23,606. 26,119. 0. 9,984. 0. 15,446. 12,410. 6,730.	\$ 0. 36,633. 8,597. 336. 2,757. 32,522. 0. 0. 5,328. 2,679. 0. 772. 0. 4,020.	\$ 480. 7,889. 11,299. 796. 3,783. 6,157. 59,558. 14,725. 15,734. 0. 1,193. 0. 81,477. 0. 33,388.	\$ 13,945. 404,431. 147,705. 230,608. 11,544. 54,304. 237,537. 384,414. 419,499. 2,160. 0. 0. 0.	\$ 0. 25,234. 300. 652. 408. 8,784. 24,996. 1,350. 8,978. 0. 0. 0.	\$ 0. 100,632. 5,391. 50,743. 2,346. 5,000. 0. 2,674. 3,784. 0. 8,451. 0. 0.	\$ 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	\$ 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	\$ 1,163. 74,602. 32,828. 70,669. 75,545. 36,610. 0. 46,515. 7,109. 0. 0. 0. 4,650.	\$ 15,588. 669,012. 213,602. 359,338. 109,954. 144,179. 324,355. 473,284. 486,551. 4,839. 19,628. 0. 97,695. 12,410. 48,788. \$2,979,223.

TABLE 3e

FDAA FUNDING TO STATE AGENCIES - ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Community	Debris . <u>Clearance</u>	Protective Measures	e Road Syste		Public <u>Buildings</u>	Public <u>Utilities</u>	Under Construction	Private <u>Non-Profit</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Lynn Nahant	- \$133,225.	- \$2,736.	- -	- \$491,877.	\$4,268.	- \$42,391.	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$10,000.	\$282,892.	\$967,389. 8,456.
Swampscott	· -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,456.	_	-
Marblehead	-	· -	-	-	-	-	<u> </u>	8,275.	_	8,275.
Salem	-	-	-			-	_	-	_	-
Beverly	-		<u>-</u>	• -		-	_	_	· <u>.</u>	-
Manchester	-	-	-		-	- .	<u> </u>	40 M _		-
Gloucester	-	- :	-	-	-	-		_	-	-
Rockport	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	_		_
Essex	-		-	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	3,540.	-	7,500.
Ipswich	3,960.	-	-	-	-			-	<u>-</u>	-
Rowley	-	-		-	-	_	<u>-</u>	_	· -	-
Newbury	-	-		-	-	_	_	-	-	-
Newburyport Salisbury	34,144.	1,011.	- -	-	<u>-</u>	738.	-	168,847.	-	204,740. \$1,186,360.

TABLE 2f

FDAA FUNDING TO MUNICIPALITIES - ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Community	Debris <u>Clearance</u>	Protective <u>Measures</u>	Road Systems	Water Control Facilities	Public Buildings	Public Utilities	Under Construction	Private Non-Profit	<u>Other</u>	Total
Seabrook Hampton North Hampton Rye Portsmouth New Castle	\$ 0. 2,034. 257. 7,396. 0. 150.	\$ 0. 49,784. 1,320. 2,479. 0. 4,107.	\$ 0. 6,336. 0. 6,960. 0. 773.	\$ 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	\$ 0. 350. 0. 2,220. 0.	\$ 763. 686. 0. 0. 7,219.	\$ 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	\$ 319. 0. 0. 0. 0.	\$ 0. 2,194. 0. 0. 0.	\$ 1,082. 61,384. 1,577. 19,055. 7,219. 5,030. \$ 95,347

TABLE 3f

FDAA FUNDING TO STATE AGENCIES - ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Community	Debris Clearance	Protective <u>Measures</u>	Road Systems	Water Control Facilities	Public Buildings	Public Utilities	Under Construction	Private <u>Non-Profit</u>	<u>Other</u>	Total
Seabrook	-	-	_	-	_	_	-	_	_	_
Hampton	_	-	\$ 3,151.	-	_	_	_	_	\$128,389.	\$131,540.
North Hampton	\$456.	-	16,354.	-	-	-	_	_	-	16,810.
Rye	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		,
Portsmouth New Castle	-	-	1,546.	-	~	-	-	-	20,301. -	20,801. 1,546.
										\$170.697.

TABLE 4 FDAA FUNDING TO STATE AGENCIES - MASSACHUSETTS

	Agency (Debri Cleara		Protective Measures	Road System	<u> </u>	Wat Cont Faci		Publi uild		Publ Utili			Und Const	er ructio	<u>n</u> .	Priva Non-P		<u>O</u>	ther		<u>Total</u>
	Registry of S	\$	0.	\$ 52,995.	\$	0.	\$	0.	\$	0.	\$	0.		\$	0	•	\$	0.	\$	0.		\$ 52,995.
	State Police Dept. of Public Safety		0.	17,656.	1	0.		0.	11,	525.	÷	0.			0	•		0.		0.		29,181.
	Massachusetts B Trans. Authorit	ay y	0.	0.		0.		0.	301,	539.		0.			0).		0.		0.		301,539.
	Executive Offic of Env. Affairs		799.	0.		0.		2,648.		0.		0.	•		0).		0.	. 1	,562.		15,009.
	Massachusetts Port Authority	32,	489.	0.	4,93	2.		0.	8,	108.		0	•		C).		0.	352	,006.		397,535.
B-9	Massachusetts Dept. of Comm. Affairs		0.	0.		0.		0.		0.		0	• .		. ().		0.	1,263	,190.		1,263,190.
																					:	2,059,449.

TABLE 5

CASH EXPENDITURES - AMERICAN RED CROSS

MASSACHUSETTS

Town	<u>E</u>	xpenditures
Barnstable County		
Provincetown Truro Wellfleet Eastham Orleans Brewster Dennis Yarmouth Barnstable Sandwich Bourne	\$	970 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Plymouth County		
Plymouth Kingston Duxbury Marshfield Scituate Hull Hingham		13,508 0 3,359 12,000 114,050 656,935 0
Norfolk County		
Cohasset Weymouth Braintree Quincy		789 2,722 15,000 72,705
Suffolk County		
Boston Winthrop Revere		95,473 350,000 400,000

TABLE 5 (Continued)

CASH EXPENDITURES - AMERICAN RED CROSS

MASSACHUSETTS

Town	Expenditures
Essex County	
Lynn Nahant Swampscott Marblehead Salem Beverly Manchester Gloucester Rockport Essex Ipswich Rowley Newbury Newbury Newbury Salisbury	2,506 12,000 2,506 2,507 8,050 0 3,599 3,599 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
TOTAL	\$ 1,772,613
NEW HAM	MPSHIRE
Rockingham County	
Seabrook Hampton North Hampton Rye Portsmouth New Castle	0 4,487 0 0 1,695 0
TOTAL	\$ 6,182

TABLE 6a

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF PROVINCETOWN, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBL	<u> IC</u>			
1.	Muni	icipal		
	a.	Man-made		7
	b.	Natural		-
	С.	Other Police-Overtime	\$	164
2.	Stat	te		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural		-
3.	Fede	eral		
	a.	Man-made National Park Service-Airport Dike	\$45	,000
	b.	Natural		-
PRI	<u>VATE</u>			
1.	Res	idential		_
2.	Com	mercial		
2	0+b.	0.00		_

TABLE 6b

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A. TOWN OF TRURO, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBL:	IC .			
1.	Muni	icipal		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural		-
	c.	Other		-
2.	Sta	te		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural		-
3.	Fed	eral		
	a.	Man-made National	Park Service-Highland House	\$ 7,000
	b.	Natural		-
PRIV	/ATE			
1.	Res	idential		-
2.	Con	mercial		-

Other

3.

TABLE 6c

$\underline{\text{COSTS}} \ \ \text{AND} \ \ \underline{\text{LOSSES}} \ \ \text{NOT} \ \ \underline{\text{REIMBURSED}} \ \ \text{BY F.D.A.}$

TOWN OF WELLFLEET, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBI	<u>IC</u>			
1.	Mun	icipal		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural Erosion of Barrier Dunes Channel Dredging	\$ \$	3,557. 7,600.
	C.	Other Use of Town-owned Equipment	\$	200.
2.	Sta	te		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural		-
3.	Fed	eral		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural		-
PRI	/ATE			
1.	Res	idential		
2.	Com	mercial		
3.	Oth	er Massachusetts Audubon Society Bridge Dike	\$ \$	1,000. 1,000.

TABLE 6d

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF EASTHAM, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBLIC Municipal 1. Man-made a. Natural b. Other C. 2. State Man-made a. **Natural** b. **Federal** 3. Man-made a. National Park Service -\$2,015,000. Coast Guard Beach Damage 89,000. Indirect Coasts @ C.B. Beach b. Natural PRIVATE Residential 1. Commercial 2. 3. Other Massachusetts Audubon Society 28,000. Outermost House Destroyed

TABLE 6e

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF ORLEANS, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

<u>PUBLIC</u>

FUBL	10		
1.	Muni	cipal	
	a.	Man-made	-
	b.	Natural	-
	c.	Other Skaket Beach Erosion	\$ 1,309.
2.	Stat	е	
•	a.	Man-made	-
	b.	Natural	- '
3.	Fede	ral	
	a.	Man-made	-
	b.	Natural	-
PRIV	ATE		
1.	Resi	dential	\$ 2,000.
2.	Comm	ercial	-
3.	0the	er Bulkhead	\$ 2,500.

TABLE 6f

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF BREWSTER, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBL:	<u>[C</u>								
1.	Muni	cipal							
	a.	Man-made				2"		-	
	b.	Natural						-	
	c.	Other						_	
2.	Stat	е							
	a.	Man-made						-	
	b.	Natural					*		
3.	Fede	ral							
	a.	Man-made						-	
,	b.	Natural						-	
PRIV	ATE								
1.	Resi	dential Estimate of	Town	Engine	er		\$	1,00	0.
2.	Comm	ercial					i Eline Maria Ligari Nografia	-	
3.	Othe	r							

TABLE 6g

COST AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF DENNIS, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

P	UB	L	Ι	C
				_

Mun	Municipal						
a.	Man-made	-					
b.	Natural	-					
c.	Other	-					
Sta	te						
a.	Man-made	-					
b.	Natural	-					
Federal							
a.	Man-made	-					
b.	Natural	-					
/ATE							
E	stimate by Executive Secretary	\$ 3,000					
Com	nmercial	-					
	a. b. Sta a. b. Fed a. b. VATE Res	a. Man-made b. Natural c. Other State a. Man-made b. Natural Federal a. Man-made b. Natural					

TABLE 6h

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF YARMOUTH, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBL:	<u>IC</u>				A _{5.} 11	
1.	Muni	cipal				;
 P.	a.	Man-made		single en K	£,4	
		Boardwalk rep	pair	The Surface of	\$20,	185.
	b.	Natural	repairs a	aniji držadi		
		Dredging Bass	s River	n hiller of	\$18,0	000.
	c.	Other		જ છે છે.	. 3	-
2.	Stat	e क्षितिस्त	-0 - 77645 sa			
	a.	Man-made		۲.,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-
**** ***	b.	Natural			e Ag	-
3.	Fede	eral				
	a.	Man-made			One of the control of	
m!	b.	Natural		9-52-54		-
				1 190		
PRIV	ATE					
1.	Res	idential				-
2. 3.	Comr Othe	mercial er		and the second s		- , - , -,

TABLE 6i

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF BARNSTABLE, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBLIC 1. Municipal Man-made Natural b. \$ 6,758. \$ 20,870. Sand Dune Erosion Dredging Other c. Fire Department - Overtime \$ 103. 2. State Man-made a. b. Natural 3. Federal Man-made a. Natural b. PRIVATE 1. Residential Commercial 2. 3. **Other**

TABLE 6j

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF SANDWICH, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBLIC Municipal 1. Man-made a. Natura1 b. **Other** c. 2. State a. Man-made Natural b. Federal. 3. Man-made a. **Natural** b. **PRIVATE** Residential 1. 2. Commercial 3. **Other**

850.

Flagpole

TABLE 6k

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF BOURNE, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBL1	<u> </u>				
1.	Muni	cipal			
	a.	Man-made	-		
	b.	Natural	-		
	c.	Other	-		
2.	State				
	a.	Man-made	-		
	b.	Natural	-		
3.	Fede	ral			
	a.	Man-made	-		
	b.	Natural	-		
PRIV	<u>ATE</u>				
1. 2. 3.		dential ercial r	-		

Private Road

\$ 8,463.

TABLE 61

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A. TOWN OF PLYMOUTH, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBLIC

1. Municipal

	a.	Man-made		
	u.	Debris Clearance - Morton Park and Ellisville Harbor	\$	27,693.
		Fire Truck	\$	334.
	÷.	Water Control Facilities - Groins, Beaches, Revetments and Channels	\$	472,687.
Ada J		Other - Beaches, Landings, Seawall, Comfort Stations and Bath House	\$	49,493.
We :	b.	Natural Natural		
11.00		Erosion	. \$3	,000,000.
	£.	Channel Dredging	\$	750,000.
		Bird Sanctuary	\$	28,841.
	C.	Other Extra Engineering Work	\$	2,294.
2.	Stat	e		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural		-
3.	Fede	ral		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natura1		-

TABLE 61 (Continued)

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF PLYMOUTH, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PRIVATE

1.	Residential	\$3,130,000.		
2.	Commercial 11 Structures Lobster Pound Damage 1 Vessel Destroyed 101 Gill Nets Lost 53 Gill Nets Damaged Revenue Lost	\$ 786,500. \$ 10,000. \$ 65,000. \$ 35,000. \$ 7,000. \$ 243,200.		
3.	Other Stairs to Beaches Utilities	\$ 225,000. \$ 200,000.		

TABLE 6m

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF KINGSTON, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

1.	Mun	icipal		
	a.	Man-made Boundary Ave. Town FLoats Harbor Master's Building Other	\$ \$ \$	31,807. 199. 864. 10,706.
	b.	Natural Dredging Channel, Kingston Bay Erosion, Gray's Beach	\$	800,210. 1,075.
	c.	Other Police-Overtime	\$	280.
2.	Sta	te de la companya de		
	a.	Man-made		
	b.	Natural		-
3.	Fed	eral		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural		-
PRI	/ATE			
1. 2. 3.		idential mercial er		- - -

TABLE 6n

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF DUXBURY, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

<u>PUBLIC</u>

1.	—— Muni	cinal	
1.	muni	cipal	
	a.	Man-made	-
	b.	Natural Duxbury Beach Sand Dunes	\$ 103,427.
	c. ₄	Other Evacuation of Coastal Areas	\$ 948.
2.	Stat	e	
	a. ;	Man-made	-
	b.	Natura1	- -
3.	Fede	ral	
	a.	Man-made Coast Guard - Utilities	\$ 5,000.
	b.	Natural	-
PRIV	ATE		
1.	Resi	dential	
2.	Comm	Homes ercial	\$ 26,000.
		Business Lobster Gear Damage	\$ 1,500. 1,500.
3.	Othe	r	-

TABLE 60

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF MARSHFIELD, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBLIC

-		•	•	-
١.	Mur	11 C	10	a I

	a.	Man-made Sand Clogged Drains Seawalls, Jetties, Riprap Parking Lot	\$ 2,200. \$192,272. \$ 6,150.				
	b.	Natural Dunes	\$ 1,850.				
	C.	Other Evacuation Feeding and Housing	\$ 26,088. \$ 6,108.				
2.	Sta	te					
	a.	Man-made	-				
	b.	Natural	-				
3.	Fed	eral					
	a.	Man-made	-				
	b.	Natural	-				

<u>PRIVATE</u>

١.	Kesidential	\$40,000,000.
2.	Commercial	,, ,
	1 Damaged Boat	\$ 2,000.
	65 Gill Nets Lost or Damaged	\$ 25,000.
	500 Lobster Pots Lost or Damaged	\$ 12,000.
3.	Other	-

TABLE 6p

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF SCITUATE, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

<u>PUBLIC</u>

1. Municipal

	a.	Man-made Debris Clearance - roads, drainage ditches Protective Measures - ponds vehicles Seawalls, revetments, beach access ramps, channels Water Control Facilities at Musquasicut Pond	\$ \$ \$ \$1,	101,046. 126,498. 5,339. 745,571. 6,547.
	b.	Natural		-
	c.	Other Personnel Overtime - relief assistance, engineering public grounds	\$	12,947.
2.	Stat	е		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural		-
3.	Fede	ral		
	a.	Man-made U.S. Coast Guard Vessel Bldg., equipment & road systems Pier and boat floats	\$ \$ \$	40,000. 2,000. 14,000.
	b.	Natural		-

TABLE 6p (Continued)

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF SCITUATE, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PRIVATE

1.	Residential	\$5	,267,046.
2.	Commercial 18 Destroyed or Damaged Boats 173 Gill Nets Lost or Damaged 3 Lobster Cars Lost or Damaged 1000 Pots Lost or Damaged	\$ \$ \$ \$	140,487. 130,000. 60,000. 3,000. 25,000.
3.	Other Brockton Edison Co. New Bedford Gas & Electric Co. Bay State Gas Co.	\$ \$ \$	177,000. 100,000. 91,000.

TABLE 6q

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF HULL, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

1.	Municipal						
	a.	Man-made Water Control Facilities - seawalls, channels Playground	\$	1,083,569. 1,760.			
	b.	Natural Bluff Restoration	\$	150,000.			
	c.	Other Extra Police & Fire Personnel Additional Town Office and Overhead Expenses Evacuation Damaged Vehicles Flooding	\$ \$ \$ \$	63,176. 1,040. 1,425. 159,868. 2,244.			
2.	State	е					
	a.	Man-made Nantasket Beach - bath house, confort station, seawall and parking lot	\$	109,536.			
	b.	Natural Nantasket Beach - erosion	\$	300,000.			
3.	Fede	ral					
	a.	Man-made Coast Guard - pier, walkway, building and equipment	\$	220,000.			
	b.	Natural		-			

TABLE 6q (Continued)

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF HULL, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PRIVATE

1.	Residential	\$10,000,000.
2.	Commercial Loss of Gill Nets (60) Damaged Vessel	\$ 1,973,000. \$ 21,000. \$ 6,000.
3.	Other Red Cross	-

TABLE 6r

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF HINGHAM, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

1.	Muni	cipal		
	a.	Man-made Piers Water Control Facilities Hingham Beach Other	\$ \$ \$	5,805. 3,800. 8,800. 52,346.
	b.	Natural Hingham Beach	\$	575.
,	C.	Other Overtime - Police, Fire, Highway	\$	13,206.
2.	State			
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural		-
3.	Fede	ral		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural		-
PRIV	ATE			
1. 2. 3.		dential mercial er	\$	100,000. - -

TABLE 6s

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF COHASSET, NORFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

1.	Muni	icipal		
	a.	Man-made Road Systems Fire Station		\$577,713. \$ 11,532.
	b.	Natural Sandy Beach		\$ 55,120.
	С.	Other		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2.	Stat	te		
	a.	Man-made		
	b.	Natural		•
3.	Fede	eral		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural		-
PRI	<u>VATE</u>			
1. 2.		idential mercial		-
.		13 Damaged Vessels 3,600 Lobster Pots Lost or Da 118 Gill Nets Damaged or Lost Lobster Cans Private Pier Destroyed	maged	\$ 50,000. \$ 75,000. \$ 37,000. \$ 7,000 \$ 60,000.
3.	0th			-

TABLE 6t

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF WEYMOUTH, NORFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PU	BL	Ι	C

. 002						
1.	Muni	cipal				
	a.	Man-made				-
	b.	Natural Beach	Erosion	tanta. Est≰a.		\$32,662.
	c.	Other Wages	for Fire &	Police		\$53,341.
2.	State	е				
	a.	Man-made				_
**	b.	Natural				
3.	Fede	ral				, A
	a.	Man-made) va	AN STATE
	b.	Natural			Elizar res is .	3450 \$5
PRIV	<u>ATE</u>				1. 化型流体系统	. **
1.		dential				
2. 3.	Comme Other	ercial r			Erit ye	
ij.	· ·			e general de la company		

TABLE 6u

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF BRAINTREE, NORFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBI	LIC		
1.	Mun	icipal	
	a.	Man-made Smith Beach & Sunset Lake Rec. Areas	\$ 18 , 678.
	b.	Natural	-
	c.	Other	-
2.	Sta	te	
	a.	Man-made	-
	b.	Natural	-
3.	Fed	eral	
	a.	Man-made	-
	b.	Natural	-
PRI	VATE		
1. 2.		idential mercial	-

Other

3.

TABLE 6v

$\underline{\text{COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.}}$

CITY OF QUINCY, NORFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

1.	Municipal							
	a.	Man-made Protective Measures Athletic Field Parks	\$401,732. \$ 10,229. \$ 6,912.					
	b.	Natural	-					
	c.	Other Civil Defense Emergency Operations	\$126,407.					
2.	State	е						
	a.	Man-made	-					
	b.	Natural	-					
3.	Fede	ral						
	a.	Man-made	-					
	b.	Natural	· <u>-</u> .					
<u>PRIV</u>	<u>ATE</u>							
1. 2. 3.		dential ercial r	\$945,250. \$675,000.					

TABLE 6w

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A. CITY OF BOSTON, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

1.	Muni	cipal		
	a.	Man-made Fill Behind Breached Seawalls and Slope Erosion	\$1,	000,000.
		Facilities under Construction	\$	23,664.
	b.	Natura1		-
	c.	Other Protective Measures	\$2,	256,277.
2.	Stat	ee e		
	a.	Man-made		•
	b.	Natural M.D.C Beach Erosion	\$	60,000.
3.	Fede	eral		
	a.	Man-made U.S. Coast Guard - Piers and Walkways	\$	50,000.
	b.	Natural		-

TABLE 6w (Continued)

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

CITY OF BOSTON, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PRIVATE

1.	Residential		_
2.	Commercial		
	9	-10 Destroyed Vessels	\$1,000,000.+
	5	00 Lobster Pots	\$ 25,000.
	2	Gill Nets	\$ 8,000.
	V	essel Damage	\$ 50,000.
3.	Other	_	

TABLE 6x

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF WINTHROP, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBI	<u>-1C</u>			
1.	Muni	icipal		
	a.	Man-made Seawall reconstruction	\$	48,000.
	b.	Natural Erosion	\$	60,000.
	c.	Other .		-
2.	Sta	te		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural		-
3.	Fed	eral		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural	,	-
PRI	VATE			
1. 2. 3.		idential mercial per	\$1 \$,500,000. 500,000.

TABLE 6y

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

CITY OF REVERE, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

1.	Mun	Municipal					
	a.	Man-made	-				
	b.	Natural					
	c.	Other	-				
2.	Sta	te					
,	a.	Man-made	-				
	b.	Natural Erosion	\$ 60,000.				
3.	Fed	eral					
	a.	Man-made	-				
	b.	Natural	-				
PRI	VATE						
1. 2.		idential mercial Gill Net Loss	\$ 2,000,000. \$13,151,450.				
3.	0th		\$ 1,000. -				

TABLE 6z

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A. CITY OF LYNN, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

FUDL	10			
1.	Municipal			
	a. Man-made	・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・		-
	b. Natural	and the second		-
	c. Other			-
2.	State			
	a. Man-made	Budil Herritory (prografia		22,562.
	b. Natural	e \$		70,000.
3.	Federal	na dia mandria dia mpikambana Araba dia mpikambana Araba dia mpikambana Araba dia mpikambana Araba dia mpikamb Mangrapa dia mpikambana dia mpikambana dia mpikambana Araba dia mpikambana Araba dia mpikambana Araba dia mpika	. <u> </u>	
	a. Man-made	ing the second s	. i ⁴	-
	b. Natural	e verification		-
DDTV	/ATC	fere.		
PRIV		न्यात्र प्रतिस्थाति । स्थापिति । स्थापिति । स्थापिति ।		200,000.
1. 2. 3.	Residential Commercial	ការស្មានកំពុកកំពុក ស្ថានិស្សានិស្សា ភាពស៊ីនេស្សី ខេត្ត ១៩៩៥	10,	,000,000.
3.	Other	(prefet		
			M	<u> 47</u> 189
120 - 0 100 2		Falkinabia Galendara Galendara		
KAL AS Ngjar	. 4 4	2 Destroyed Vessels Fish desp		
***		3	130	3.

TABLE 6aa

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF NAHANT, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

1.	Muni	cipal		
	a.	Man-made Utilities Parks Fire Trucks	\$ \$ \$	16,639. 1,017. 90,000.
	b.	Natural		-
	C.	Other Emergency Work and Food	\$	14,597.
2.	Stat	e		
	a.	Man-made	es ****	-
٠	b.	Natural Sand Dunes	\$	70,000.
3.	Fede	ral		
1	a.	Man-made U.S. Coast Guard - Buildings, Equipment Boat and Trailer	\$	5,000. 5,000.
	b.	Natural		-
PRIV	ATE			
1. 2.	Comme	dential ercial 2 Destroyed Vessels Fish Gear	\$1,0 \$ \$ \$	000,000. 40,000. 30,000. 7,000.
3.	0the	r		-

TABLE 6bb

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A. TOWN OF SWAMPSCOTT, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

1.	Mun	icipal		
	a.	Man-made Seawalls Utilities Recreation Areas	· 1000年代表現	
	b.	Natural	1. 14. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18	-
	c.	Other		•
2.	Sta	te		
	a.	Man-made	AA - A	-
	b.	Natural	and the first	-
3.	Fed	eral		
	a.	Man-made		· -
	b.	Natural		-
PRI	VATE			
1. 2.		idential		\$ 8,597.
۷.	LOII	nmercial l Destroyed Vessel Fish Gear		\$38,000. \$11,000.
3.	Oth	ner		-

TABLE 6cc

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF MARBLEHEAD, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

			
1.	Muni	cipal	
	a.	Man-made Buildings Utilities	\$23,074. \$23,939.
	b.	Natural	-
	C.	Other	-
2.	Stat	e	
	a.	Man-made	-
	b.	Natural	-
3.	Fede	ral	
	a.	Man-made	-
	b.	Natural	-
PRIV	<u>ATE</u>		
1.		dential ercial Destroyed Vessel	-
3.	Othe	l Damaged Vessel	\$12,000. \$ 5,000.

TABLE 6dd

CITY OF SALEM, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBLIC Municipal 1. Man-made a. \$31,304. Parks and Playgrounds Natura1 b. 0ther c. \$ 136. Overtime - Police and Fire Dept. 2. State Man-made a. **Natural** b. 3. Federal Man-made a. b. Natural **PRIVATE** 1. Residential \$41,984. Commercial \$25,000. 1 Destroyed Vessel \$ 8,411. 3. Other

TABLE 6ee

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A. CITY OF BEVERLY, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBL	<u> 1C</u>					. * 1
1.	Muni	cipal			15000	
	a	Man-made Protectiv	e Measures			9,786.
	b.	Natural			ari be	· ,
	c.	Other		a tere	\$	798.
2.	State	e			i de la companya de	
	a.	Man-made		1064	ng ng s	-
w	b.	Natural		} √.		-
3.	Fede	ral				
374	a.	Man-made		ξ -4°,		·
	b.	Natural		, , :	y Proje	- <u>{</u>
PRIV	ATE					
1. 2. 3.		dential ercial Marina Fishing Equipmo	ent		\$: \$	- 35,000. 5,000.

TABLE 6ff

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF MANCHESTER, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBL	<u>1C</u>			
1.	Mun	icipal		
	a.	Man-made Roadways	\$	1,068.
	b.	Natural Singing Beach Black Beach	\$	11,838. 452.
	C.	Other		-
2.	Sta	te		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural		-
3.	Fed	eral		
	a.	Man-made	i de la companya de La companya de la co	
	b.	Natural		: -
PRI	VATE			
1. 2. 3.		idential mercial er		\$1,557,000. \$ 417,000.

TABLE 6gg

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A. CITY OF GLOUCESTER, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

1.	Municipal			
	a.	Man-made Seawalls Magnolia Point Pier Playgrounds and Parks Roadways	\$ \$ \$	117,953. 1,877. 9,553. 1,710.
	b.	Natural Good Harbor and Grey Beaches	\$	225,283.
	c.	Other		-
2.	Stat	е		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural		-
3.	Fede	ral		
	a.	Man-made U.S. Coast Guard - Bldgs., Equipment & Utilities l Destroyed Vessel	\$ \$	15,000. 10,000.
	b.	Natural		-
PRIVA	<u>ATE</u>			
1. 2.		dential ercial 6 Destroyed Vessels Damaged Vessels Fishing Gear Buildings		500,000. 652,365. 100,000. 10,000. 10,000. 35,000.
3.	0ther	Indirect Expenses		888,474. 19,000.

TABLE 6hh

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A. TOWN OF ROCKPORT, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

1.	Mun	icipal	
	a.	Man-made Seawalls and Breakwater	\$509,512.
	b.	Natural	-
	C.	Other	
2.	Sta	te	
	a.	Man-made	
	b.	Natural	
3.	Fed	eral	
	a.	Man-made	- -
	b.	Natural	-
PRI	VATE		
1.	Res	idential	\$311,850.
2.	Com	mercial Building	\$202,000. \$120,000.
		6 Destroyed Vessels 25 Destroyed Small Boats 20 Damaged Vessels Dealership Facility Destroyed Fishing Gear	\$ 15,000. \$ 80,000. \$300,000. \$ 88,000.
3.	0th	Building ner	\$ 10,000. \$ 10,000.

TABLE 6ii

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF ESSEX, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

1.	Mun	nicipal	
	a.	Man-made Protective Measures	\$ 156.
	b.	Natural	-
	C.	Other	
2.	Sta	te	
	a.	Man-made	wastawa in 1994. Tanàna
	b.	Natural	•
3.	Fede	eral	
	a.	Man-made	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	b.	Natural	-
PRIV	/ATE		
1. 2.		idential mercial	\$236,968. \$121,468.

TABLE 6jj

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF IPSWICH, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

1.	Mun	icipal			
	a.	Man-made	-		
	b.	Natural	-		
	C.	Other Wages for Clean-up	\$ 10,000.		
2.	Sta	te			
	a.	Man-made	-		
	b.	Natural	-		
3.	Federal				
	a.	Man-made			
	b.	Natural	-		
PRI	VATE				
1.		idential mercial	\$179,000. \$ 35,000. \$ 4 290		

TABLE 6kk

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF ROWLEY, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

FUBL	<u>.1C</u>			
1.	Muni	cipal		
	a.	Man-made	\$	583.
	b.	Natural		-
	C.	Other		-
2.	Stat	e		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural		-
3.	Fede	ral		
	a.	Man-made		-
	b.	Natural		-
PRIV	<u>ATE</u>			
1. 2. 3.		dential ercial r	\$2	- ,000. -

TABLE 611

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A. TOWN OF NEWBURY, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

١.	Muni	1.1.			
	a.	Man-made Protective Measures Road Systems	No. 3. B No. 3. Property No. 3. Property (No. 3. Property)	\$ \$	6,072. 426.
	b.	Natural			-
	c.	Other	and the state of t		-
2.	Stat	e			
	a.	Man-made		."	-
	b.	Natural	1.3		-
3.	Fede	ral			
	a.	Man-made		÷	-
	b.	Natural			-
PRI	/ATE				
1. 2. 3.		dential mercial		\$1	0,000

TABLE 6mm

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A. CITY OF NEWBURYPORT, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

1.	Mun	Municipal				
	a.	Man-made Buildings and Utilities CDBG Funds for Fire Truck	\$21,601. \$67,500.			
	b.	Natural	-			
	C.	Other	-			
2.	Stat	te				
	a.	Man-made	-			
	b.	Natural	-			
3.	Fede	eral				
	a.	Man-made U.S. Coast Guard - Bldgs. and Eqpmt.	\$12,000.			
	b.	Natural	-			
PRIV	ATE					
1. 2.		dential ercial l Destroyed Vessel Damaged Vessels	- \$10,000. \$25,000.			
3.	Othe	Dealer Facility Damage Boat Yard r	\$ 5,000. \$30,000.			

TABLE 6nn

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF SALISBURY, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBLIC

1.	Muni	cip	al

a.	Man-made	
	Town Pier	\$ 3,000.
	Debris Clearance	\$ 1,696.
	Road Systems	\$ 3,690.

- b. Natural
- C. Other

2. State

- a. Man-made
 Dept. of Environmental Management \$ 55,000.
 Salisbury State Beach
- b. Natural
 Dept. of Environmental Management \$1,276,100.
 Sand Dunes at State Beach

3. Federal

- a. Man-made
- b. Natural

PRIVATE

1	Residential	\$ 280,000.
		#1 E70 000
2	Commercial	\$1,570,000.
۷.		ė 1 000
	1 Destroyed Vessel	\$ 3,000.
		* 20 000
	Dealer Facility Destroyed	\$ 20,000.
_		-

3. Other

TABLE 600

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF SEABROOK, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

PUBL	<u>IC</u>		
1.	Mun	icipal	
	a.	Man-made	
	b.	Natural	-
	c.	Other	\$4,896
2.	Sta	te	
	a.	Man-made	-
	b.	Natural	-
3.	Fede	eral	
	a.	Man-made	_
	b.	Natural	-
PRIV	ATE		
1. 2. 3.		dential mercial er	- -

TABLE 6pp

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF HAMPTON, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

<u>PUBLIC</u>

1.	Muni	cipal	
	a.	Man-made Debris Clearance Road Systems Public Buildings and Equipment	\$ 418 \$ 91 \$ 2,552
	b.	Natural	
	c.	Other Evacuation Center Wages & Supplies	\$ 1,908
2.	Stat	;e	
	a.	Man-made N.H. Public Works Department Equipment Rental for Debris Clearance to Route 1A	\$10,338
	b.	Natural	
3.	Fede	eral	
	a.	Man-made	-
	b.	Natural	-
PRI	<u>/ATE</u>		
1. 2. 3.		idential mercial er	- - -

TABLE 6qq

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF NORTH HAMPTON, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

PUBL	<u> </u>			
1.	Mun	icipal		
	a.	Man-made Public Bldgs. & Equipment	\$ 5,908.	
	b.	Natural	-	
	c.	0ther	_	
2.	Stat	ce		
	a.	Man-made NHDPW - Equipment Rental for Rte. 1A Debris Clearance	\$ 12,236.	
	b.	Natural	-	
3.	Federal Federal			
	a.	Man-made	-	
	b.	Natural	-	
<u>PRIV</u>	ATE			
1. 2. 3.		dential ercial r	\$105,000. \$200,000.	

TABLE 6rr

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF RYE, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

1.	Mun	Municipal							
	a.	Man-made		-					
	b.	Natural		-					
	C.	Other Heat used	and Electricity for Town Hall by HUD Officials	\$ 432.					
2.	Sta	te							
	a.	Man-made N.H.	Department of Public Works Equipment Rental for Debris Cleanup on Route 1A	\$13,769.					
	b.	Natural		-					
3.	Fed	Federal							
	a.	Man-made		-					
	b.	Natural		-					
PRI	<u>VATE</u>								
1. 2. 3.		idential mercial er		\$ 5,350. \$29,770.					

TABLE 6ss

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

PUBL	<u>IC</u>		
1.	Mun	icipal	
	a.	Man-made	-
	b.	Natural	-
	c.	Other	-
2.	Stat	ce control of the con	
	a.	Man-made	-
	b.	Natural	-
3.	Fede	eral	
	a.	Man-made U.S. Coast Guard Seawalls at Portsmouth Base Boat Docks at Portsmouth and Isle of Shoals Bases Buildings at Portsmouth and Isle of Shoals Bases	\$100,000. \$ 15,500. \$ 34,000.
	b.	Natural	-
PRIV	ATE		

Residential

Commercial

1.

2.

\$ 34,000.

\$ 43,000. \$ 4,500.

TABLE 6tt

COSTS AND LOSSES NOT REIMBURSED BY F.D.A.A.

TOWN OF NEW CASTLE, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

PUBL	<u>IC</u>					
1.	Muni	cipal				
	a.	Man-made				
	b.	Natural				
	c.	Other				
2.	Stat	ce				. V.
	a.	Man-made				-
	b.	Natural				-
3.	Fede	eral				
	a.	Man-made				• •
	b.	Natural				-
PRIV	ATE					4. 1.
1. 2.		idential mercial				•

Other

TABLE 7
FEDERAL AGENCIES COST AND LOSS ESTIMATE

		MASSACHUSETTS	NEW HAMPSHIRE			
	A. INDIVIDUAL ASSISTAN	<u>CE</u>				
1.	Housing and Urban Development Temporary Housing* Federal Insurance Administration	\$12,500,000. 16,534,000.	\$ 332,800. 773,498.			
2.	Small Business Administration Home and Personal Loans Business Loans	80,657,000. 67,716,000.	1,623,900. 2,897,500.			
3.	Department of Labor Disaster Unemployment Insurance*	300,000.	12,320.			
4.	Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (Food Stamps) Farmers Home Administration	4,377,263. 872,501.	-0- -0-			
5.	Federal Disaster Assistance Administration Individual and Family Grants* Crisis Counseling, Intervention*	4,000,000. 461,526.	42,000. -0-			
6.	Internal Revenue Service Casualty Loss	483,214.	Not Available			
7.	Community Services Administration Grants to Local Community Action Agencies for Food and Fuel	350,000.	-0-			
8.	Health, Education and Welfare - Office on Aging Grants for Special Needs of Elderly	40,000.	-0-			
	B. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE					
9.	Federal Disaster Assistance Administration*	20,023,203.	250,070.			
	C. FEDERAL AGENCY INDEPENDENT	AUTHORITY				
10.	Health, Education and Welfare Office of Education	5,000,000.	-0-			
11.	Federal Highway Administration Federal Aid Roads and Highways	1,500,000.	1,800,000.			
12.	U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers Operation and Maintenance Emergency Rehabilitation of Flood Projects	44,000. -0-	-0- 395,000.			
13.	Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grants	5,465,775.	-0-			
D. OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER						
14.	Mission Assignment Costs*	50,000.	22,000.			
TOTA	AL	\$220,074,082.	\$8,149,088.			

^{*}Funded by the President's Disaster Relief Fund.

TABLE 8

ADDITIONAL NON-ALLOCATABLE COSTS AND LOSSES

U.S. Army, Massachusetts (Entire State)	\$ 885,852.
Massachusetts National Guard (Entire State)	2,254,243.
Rockingham County Commission, N. H. (C.E.T.A.)	75,000.
Salvation Army (Revere, Hull, Scituate, Marshfield)	52,000.
Comm. of Mass., Disaster Recovery Team (Operation and Coordination)	10,000.
U.S. Economic Development Administration, Massachusetts Disaster Recovery Team (Operation and Coordination)	200,000.
Mission Assignments, Massachusetts (Reimbursed by FDAA	1)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers U.S. Army, New Engl. Div., Corps of Engineers Environmental Protection Agency Federal Aviation Agency Federal Highway Administration General Services Administration	50,000. 200,000. 1,000. 2,500. 25,000. 260,000.
U.S. Coast Guard, Massachusetts Minor Aids to Navigation	150,000.
Fishing Gear Lost Off Massachusetts, Cape Cod	50,000.
Fishing Gear Lost Off Massachusetts, North Shore	400,000.

NOTES ON TABLES 9 & 10

- 1. The figures on "Property Loss," appearing opposite the items "Residential" and "Commercial/Industrial," are estimates provided by community officials. The absence of a figure in these categories is not necessarily indicative of an absence of damage, but rather that no estimate was provided by the community.
- 2. The figures on "Property Loss," appearing opposite the items "Building" and "Contents" represent approved claims against flood insurance policies for the respective categories. This data, rounded to the nearest \$100, was provided by the Federal Insurance Administration in a special computer run, and represents totals for 1978 as of 15 December 1978. It is assumed that all 1978 claims against flood insurance policies in these communities are attributable to the February storm. Further data, including numbers of claims, is on file in New England Division, Corps of Engineers.
- 3. The community total includes property loss figures which are either official estimates or claim experience, whichever is greater. It is assumed that where estimated damage exceeds claims, the difference is attributable to uninsured losses. Where claims exceed estimated losses, the claims data is used, although it probably represents only a portion of the true losses for that community.
- 4. The totals in Table 10, for Residential and Commercial/Industrial Private Property Loss are figures from Small Business Administration's Home and Business Loans, respectively. These figures are assumed to be exclusive of flood insurance claim dollars, and both are included in the grand totals, by State.

TABLE 9a

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF PROVINCETOWN, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	erty Loss		
	1.	Private		
		(a) Residential		<u>-</u>
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$43, \$ 9,	100. 900.
		(b) Commercial/Industrial		-
		i. Building ii. Contents		,000. ,3 0 0.
		(c) Other		-
	2.	Public Public		
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$45	- ,000.
В.	Natu	ral Resource Loss		
	1.	Commercial		
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based		-
	2.	Public		-
C.	Indi	rect Expenses Incurred		
	1.	Private		
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	\$	- 970.
	2.	Public		
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ \$46	164. - ,470.
D.	Tota	1	\$192	,904.

TABLE 9b

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF TRURO, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Pro	perty	Loss	
	1.	Priva	ate	
		(a)	Residential	-
			i. Building ii. Contents	
		(b)	Commercial/Industrial	-
			i. Building ii. Contents	- -
		(c)	Other	-
	2.	Pub1	ic	
		(b)	Local State Federal	\$56,796.
В.	Mati		esource Loss	\$ 7,000.
υ.				•
	1.	Comme	ercial	
			Water-Based Land-Based	- -
	2.	Pub1 i	ic	-
С.	Indi	rect E	Expenses Incurred	
	1.	Priva	ate	
		(b)	Residential Commercial/Industrial Other	- - -
	2.	Pub1i	ic	
			Local State Federal	- - -
D.	Tota	ıl		\$63,796.

TABLE 9c

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF WELLFLEET, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Property Loss					
	1.	Private				
		(a) Residential	-			
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$36,900. -			
		(b) Commercial/Industrial	-			
		i. Building ii. Contents	- -			
		(c) Other	\$ 2,000.			
•	2.	Public				
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$18,114. - -			
В.	Nati	ural Resource Loss				
	1.	Commercial				
		(a) Water-Based (b) Land-Based	. -			
	2.	Public	\$ 3,557.			
C.	Ind	irect Expenses Incurred				
	1.	Private				
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	- - -			
	2.	Public				
		(a) Local	\$ 7,800.			
		<pre>(b) State (c) Federal</pre>	\$ 1,657.			
D.	Tota	al	\$70,028.			

TABLE 9d

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF EASTHAM, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Property Loss				
	1.	Private			
		(a) Residential	-		
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$24,400. \$ 1,100.		
		(b) Commercial/Industrial			
		i. Building ii. Contents	-		
		(c) Other	\$ 28,000.		
	2.	Public			
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ 595.		
В.	Nati	ural Resource Loss	\$2,015,000.		
ь.					
	1.	Commercial			
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based	-		
	2.	Public	-		
С.	Ind	irect Expenses Incurred			
	1.	Private			
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	- - -		
	2.	Public			
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	- - \$ 100,272.		
D.	Tota	al	\$2,169,367.		

TABLE 9e

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF ORLEANS, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Property Loss	
	1. Private	
	(a) Residential	\$ 2,000.
	i. Building ii. Contents	\$ 2,400. -
	(b) Commercial/Industrial	
	i. Building ii. Contents	- -
	(c) Other	\$ 2,500.
	2. Public	
÷	(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	- - - -
В.	Natural Resource Loss	
	1. Commercial	
	(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based	<u>-</u>
	2. Public	\$ 1,309.
C.	Indirect Expenses Incurred	
	1. Private	
	(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	- - - - - -
	2. Public	
	(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	- - \$ 6,674.
D.	Total	\$12,883.

TABLE 9f

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF BREWSTER, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	erty L	oss —	
	1.	Priva	te	
		(a)	Residential	\$ 1,000.
			i. Building i. Contents	- -
		(b)	Commercial/Industrial	-
			i. Building i. Contents	- -
		(c) (Other	-
	2.	Public		
		(b) S	Local State Federal	\$16,965. - -
В.	Natu	ral Res	source Loss	
	1.	Commer	rcial	
			Vater-Based Land-Based	- -
	2.	Public	:	-
C.	Indi	rect Ex	penses Incurred	
	1.	Privat	ee	
		(b) 0	Residential Commercial/Industrial Other	- - -
	2.	Public		
		(b) S	ocal tate ederal	- \$ 5,565.
D.	Tota	1		\$23,530.

TABLE 9g

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF DENNIS, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

		TOWN OF BEINGES BINNETTEEL COUNTY	
Α.	Prop	perty Loss	
	1.	Private	
		(a) Residential	\$ 3,000.
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$14,000. \$ 3,000.
		(b) Commercial/Industrial	-
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ 2,900. -
		(c) Other	• • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	2.	Public	
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$42,967. - -
В.	Nat	ural Resource Loss	
	1.	Commercial	
		(a) Water-Based (b) Land-Based	- -
	2.	Public	-
C.	Ind	irect Expenses Incurred	
	1.	Private	
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	- - -
	2.	Public	
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	- - \$46,681.
D.	Tot	al	\$106,648.

TABLE 9h

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF YARMOUTH, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	perty Loss	
	1.	Private	
		(a) Residential	tije – k
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ 9,200. -
		(b) Commercial/Industrial	
	2.	i. Building ii. Contents (c) Other Public	- - - -
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$20,468. - -
В.	Natu	ural Resource Loss	
	1.	Commercial	
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based	- -
	2.	Public	-
C.	Indi	rect Expenses Incurred	
	1.	Private	
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	- - -
	2.	Public	
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$18,000. - \$27,818.
D.	Tota	1]	\$75,486.

TABLE 9i

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF BARNSTABLE, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	erty Loss		
	1.	Private		
		(a) Residential		-
		i. Building ii. Contents		\$14,000. \$ 5,000.
		(b) Commercial/Industrial		-
	2.	i. Building ii. Contents (c) Other Public		\$25,000 \$13,000
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal		\$21,830. - -
В.	Natu	ral Resource Loss		
	1.	Commercial		
		(a) Water-Based (b) Land-Based		- -
	2.	Public		\$ 6,758.
C.	Indi	rect Expenses Incurred		
	1.	Private		
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other		- - -
	2.	Public		
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal		\$20,973. - \$ 3,169.
D.	Tota	า	11	\$109,730.

TABLE 9j

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF SANDWICH, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Pro	perty	Loss	5		
	1.	Priv	/ate			
		(a)	Res	idential		-
			i. ii.	Building Contents	\$	3,900.
		(b)	Com	mercial/Industrial		-
			i. ii.	Building Contents		-
		(c)	0th	er	\$	850.
	2.	Pub1	ic			
		(b)	Loc Sta Fed	te		- - -
В.	Nati	ural R	esou	rce Loss		
	1.	Comm	erci	al		
				er-Based d-Based		- -
	2.	Pub1	ic			-
С.	Ind	irect	Expe	nses Incurred		
	1.	Priv	ate			
		(a) (b) (c)		idential mercial/Industrial er		- - -
	2.	Pub1	ic			
		(a) (b) (c)	Loc Sta Fed		\$	- - 11,789.
D.	Tota	al			\$:	16,539.

TABLE 9k

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF BOURNE, BARNSTABLE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	erty	Loss						
	1.	Priv	ate						
		(a)	Res	idential		n Ban		-	•
			i. ii.					\$ 6,20 \$ 3,10	00.
		(b)	Com	mercial/	Industrial		April 1	-	
			i. ii.	Buildin Content	g s			- -	•
		(c)	0th	er		*.	-11-12	\$ 8,46	53.
	2.	Pub1	ic					2.5 2.	
		(b)	Loc Sta Fed	te			Andrews Andrews Andrews	\$15,97 -	'3.
В.	Natu	ral R	lesou	rce Loss					
	1.	Comm	erci	al					
				er-Based d-Based				-	
	2.	Pub1	ic					-	•
C.	Indi	rect	Expe	nses Inc	urred				
	1.	Priv	ate						
		(a) (b) (c)			'Industrial			• •	•
	2.	Pub1	ic					473	
		(a) (b) (c)	Loc Sta Fed					\$18,29	98.
D.	Tota	1					•	\$52,03	14 ,

TABLE 91

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF PLYMOUTH, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

A. Property Loss		
1. Private		
(a) Residentia	\$	3,130,000.
i. Buildi ii. Conter		251.700. 39,900.
(b) Commercial	/Industrial \$	903,500.
i. Buildi ii. Conten		51,600. 67,000.
(c) Other	\$	425,000.
2. Public		
(a) Local (b) State (c) Federal	\$	1,314,100. - -
B. Natural Resource Los	S	
1. Commercial		
(a) Water-Base (b) Land-Based		- -
2. Public	\$	3,028,841.
C. Indirect Expenses In	curred	
l. Private		
(a) Residentia (b) Commercial (c) Other		- 243,200. 13,508.
2. Public		
(a) Local (b) State (c) Federal	\$ \$	779,987. - 199,194.
D. Total	•	, · - · ·

TABLE 9m

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF KINGSTON, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	erty Loss		
	1.	Private		
		(a) Residential		
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ \$	600. 800.
		(b) Commercial/Industrial		-
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$	3,900. -
		(c) Other		-
	2.	Public		
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$	59,553. - -
B.	Natu	ural Resource Loss		
	1.	Commercial		
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based		- -
	2.	Public	\$	1,075.
C.	Indi	irect Expenses Incurred		
	1.	Private		
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other		- - -
	2.	Public		
		(a) Local (b) State	\$	800,490.
		(b) State(c) Federal	\$	38,156.
D.	Tota	al	\$	904,574.

TABLE 9n

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF DUXBURY, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Pro	perty Loss		
	1.	Private		
		(a) Residential	\$	26,000.
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ \$	275,300. 56,600.
		(b) Commercial/Industrial	\$	3,000.
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ \$	100. 17,600.
		(c) Other		-
	2.	Public		
		(a) Local (b) State	\$	79,713.
		(c) Federal	\$	5,000.
В.	Nati	ural Resource Loss		
	1.	Commercial		
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based		- -
	2.	Public	\$	103,427.
C.	Indi	irect Expenses Incurred		
	1.	Private		
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	\$	- - 3,359.
	2.	Public		
		(a) Local	\$	948.
		<pre>(b) State (c) Federal</pre>	\$	21,740.
D.	Tota	1	\$	563,787.

TABLE 90

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF MARSHFIELD, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	erty l	_0\$\$				
	1.	Priva	ate				
		(a)	Residential	\$	40,000,000.		
		. ·	i. Building ii. Contents	\$ \$	620,400. 156,100.		
		(b)	Commercial/Industrial	\$	39,000.		
			i. Building ii. Contents	\$	31,900. 50,500.		
		(c)	Other		-		
	2.	Public					
		(b)	Local State Federal	\$	1,144,417. - -		
В.	Nat	ural R	esource Loss				
	1.	Comm	ercial				
			Water-Based Land-Based		- -		
	2.	Publ	ic	\$	1,850.		
C.	Ind	irect	Expenses Incurred				
	1.	Priv	ate				
		(a) (b) (c)	Residential Commercial/Industrial Other	\$	- - 12,000.		
	2.	Pub1	ic				
		(a) (b) (c)	Local State Federal	\$ \$	34,396. - 175,593.		
D.	Tot				11,450,656.		
٠.				•			

TABLE 9p

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF SCITUATE, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	erty I	Loss				
	1.	Priva	ate				
		(a)	Residential	\$	5,267,046.		
			i. Building ii. Contents	\$ \$	5,900,100. 1,186.900.		
		(b)	Commercial/Industrial	\$	358,487.		
		-	i. Building ii. Contents	\$ \$	133,400. 97,700.		
		(c)	Other	\$	368,000.		
	2.	Public					
		(b)	Local State		7,114.492.		
_			Federal	\$	56,000.		
В.	Natu	ral Re	esource Loss				
	1.	Comme	ercial				
			Water-Based Land-Based		- -		
	2.	Pub1	ic		-		
C.	Indi	rect l	Expenses Incurred				
	1.	Private					
		(a) (b) (c)	Residential Commercial/Industrial Other	\$	- - 114,050.		
	2.	Pub1	ic				
		(a)	Local	\$	245,830.		
		(b)	State Federal	\$	- 731,063.		
D.	Tota	1		\$1	.6,074,922.		

TABLE 9q

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF HULL, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	erty Loss	
	1.	Private	
		(a) Residential	\$10,000,000.
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ 1,682,700. \$ 551,600.
		(b) Commercial/Industrial	\$ 2,000,000.
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ 135,600. \$ 131,000.
		(c) Other	·
	2.	Public	
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ 4,035,373. \$ 114,415. \$ 220,000.
В.	Natu	ral Resource Loss	
	1.	Commercial	
	er	(a) Water-Based (b) Land-Based	- -
	.	Public	300,000.
C.	Indi	rect Expenses Incurred	
	1.	Private	
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	- - \$ 656,935.
	2.	Public	ti e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ 215,641. - \$ 210,097.
D.	Tota		\$17,752,461.

TABLE 9r

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF HINGHAM, PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	erty Loss				
	1.	Private				
		(a) Resid	dential		\$	100,000.
		i. E ii. C	Building Contents		\$	34,300. 12,800.
		(b) Comme	ercial/Industrial			-
		i. B ii. C	Building Contents		\$ \$	10,000. 11,000.
		(c) Other	·			-
	2.	Public				
-		(a) Local (b) State (c) Feder	!		\$	118,405. - -
В.	Natu	al Resourc	e Loss	2000年		
	1.	Commercial				
		(a) Water (b) Land-	-Based Based			· -
	2.	Public			\$	575.
С.	Indi	ect Expens	es Incurred			
	1.	Private				
			ential rcial/Industrial			·
	2.	Public	·			
		(a) Local (b) State (c) Federa			\$	13,206. - 6,447.
D.	Tota				\$	259,633.

TABLE 9s

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF COHASSET, NORFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	erty Lo	ss				
	1.	Private	e				
		(a) R	esidential		and the street of		-
	es ^a te _s	i ii	. Building . Contents			\$ \$	30,500. 700.
		(b) C	ommercial/In	dustria	il in the	<u>.</u>	229,000.
		i ii	. Building . Contents		gar (4) Albara gar aga (4) a	27 2 2 3 4	- -
,		(c) 0	ther			·	-
	2.	Public	:				:
	e grafiu.	(a) L (b) S (c) F	tate			\$	651,969. - -
В.	Natu	ral Res	ource Loss				
	1.	Commer	cial				
		(a) W (b) L	later-Based and-Based				-
	2.	Public	:			\$	55,120.
C.	Indi	rect Ex	penses Incur	red			
	1.	Privat	ce				
		(b) 0	Residential Commercial/In Other	dustri	al	\$	- - 789.
	2.	Public	:				
		(b) S	ocal State Sederal			\$	- 137,619.
D.	Tota	1				\$1	,105,697,

TABLE 9t

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF WEYMOUTH, NORFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prope	erty Loss	
	1.	Private	
		(a) Residential	-
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$20,40C. \$ 6,800.
		(b) Commercial/Industrial	•
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ 1,200. \$ 7,600.
		(c) Other	-
	2.	Public	
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ 2,434. - -
В.	Natur	ral Resource Loss	
	1.	Commercial	
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based	- -
	2.	Public	\$32,662.
С.	Indir	rect Expenses Incurred	
	1.	Private	
	((a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	- - \$ 2,722.
	2.	Public	
	((a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$53,341. - \$ 2,410.
D.	Total		\$129,569.
		D OA	

TABLE 9u

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF BRAINTREE, NORFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	erty Loss	
	1.	Private	
		(a) Residential	-
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ 800.
		(b) Commercial/Industrial	-
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ 700. \$ 7,800.
		(c) Other	-
	2.	Public	
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$22,616. - -
В.	Natu	ural Resource Loss	
	i.	Commercial	
		(a) Water-Based (b) Land-Based	- -
	2.	Public	-
c.	Ind	irect Expenses Incurred	
	1.	Private	
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	- - \$15,000.
	2.	Public	
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	- - \$ 1,350.
Đ.	Tot		\$48,266.

TABLE 9v

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

CITY OF QUINCY, NORFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Property Loss		
	1. Private		
	(a) Residential	\$	945,250.
	i. Building ii. Contents	63-63	398,900. 142,000.
	(b) Commercial/Industrial	\$	675,000.
	i. Building ii. Contents	\$;\$, \$	2,600. 16,900.
	(c) Other		-
	2. Public		
	(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ \$	61,606. 1,000.
В.	Natural Resource Loss		
	1. Commercial		
	(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based		- -
	2. Public		-
C.	Indirect Expenses Incurred		
	1. Private		
	(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	\$	- - 72,705.
	2. Public		
	(a) Local (b) State	\$	528,139.
	(c) Federal	\$	25,640.
D.	Total	\$2,	309,340.

TABLE 9w

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

CITY OF BOSTON, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	erty Loss	
	1.	Private	
		(a) Residential	-
		i. Building ii. Contents	- -
		(b) Commercial/Industrial	\$1,083,000.
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ 152,100. \$ 10,900.
		(c) Other	-
	2.	Public	
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$1,601,050. \$ 31,930. \$ 50,000.
В.	Natu	ural Resource Loss	
	1.	Commercial	,
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based	-
	2.	Public	\$ 60,000.
С.	Ind	irect Expenses Incurred	
	1.	Private	
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	- - \$ 95,473.
	2.	Public	
		(a) Local	\$2,256,277. -
		(b) State(c) Federal	\$ 344,301.
D.	Tot	al	\$5,522,031.

TABLE 9x

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF WINTHROP, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Proj	perty Loss		
	1.	Private		
		(a) Residential	\$1	,500,000.
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$	472,500. 71,500.
		(b) Commercial/Industrial	\$	500,000.
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$	10,700. -
		(c) Other		-
	2.	Public		
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$	109,012. - -
В.	Natu	ural Resource Loss		
	1.	Commercial		
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based		- -
	2.	Public	\$	60,000.
С.	Indi	irect Expenses Incurred		
	1.	Private		
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	\$	- 350,000.
	2.	Public		
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$	- - 61,098.
D.	Tota	al	\$2	,325,583.

TABLE 9y

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

CITY OF REVERE, SUFFOLK COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	erty Loss			
	1.	Private	: C		
		(a) Residential		\$ 2,	,000,000.
		i. Building ii. Contents	erenge (A. C.) George	\$ 1. \$,519,400. 627,900.
		(b) Commercial/Industrial		\$13	,151,450.
		i. Building ii. Contents		\$ \$	60,300. 92,400.
		(c) Other			-
	2.	Public			
	1. 1. 1.1	(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal		\$	217,527. - -
В.	Natu	ral Resource Loss			
	1.	Commercial			
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based			-
	2.	Public		\$	60,000.
C.	Indi	rect Expenses Incurred			
	1.	Private			
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other		\$	- - 400,000.
	2.	Public			
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal		\$	- - 163,751.
D.	Tota	1 .		\$16	,140,028.

TABLE 9z

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

CITY OF LYNN, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	erty	Loss				
	1.	Priv	ate				
		(a)	Res	idential		\$	200,000.
			i. ii.	Building Contents		\$ \$	3,500. 1,400.
		(b)	Comr	mercial/In	dustrial	\$10	,000,000.
			i. ii.	Building Contents			-
		(c)	Othe	er			-
	2.	Pub1	ic				
		(b)	Loca Stat Fede	te		\$ \$	14,425. 22,562.
В.	Natu	ıral R	Resour	rce Loss			
	1.	Comm	nercia	al			
				er-Based d-Based			- -
	2.	Pub1	ic			\$	70,000.
C.	Indi	rect	Exper	nses Incur	red		
	1.	Priv	ate				
				idential mercial/In er	dustrial	\$	- - 2,506.
	2.	Pub1	ic				
		(a) (b) (c)	Loca Stat Fede	te		\$	- - 1,163.
D.	Tota	1				\$10	,310,656.
					D 00		

TABLE 9aa

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF NAHANT, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Proper	ty L	.088					1.252	¥ +	
	1. P	riva	te .					4 ° ".		
	,	(a)	Resi	dential			. 1,15		\$1,	,000,000.
		i	i. i.	Building Contents			r as		\$	343,800. 140,700.
	((b)	Comm	mercial/In	ndustria	il:		i di	\$	77,000.
				Building Contents					\$ \$	39,900. 13,400.
	. ((c)	0the	er .						-
	2. F	Publi	ic							
			Stat	te					\$ \$ \$	645,842. 548,536. 10,000.
В.	Natura	al Re	esour	rce Loss				1 × .		
	1. Commercial									
				er-Based d-Based						- -
	2.	Pub1	ic						\$	70,000.
C.	Indir	ect I	Expe	nses Incu	rred					
	1.	Priva	ate							
			Com	idential mercial/I er	ndustri	al			\$	- - 12,000.
	2.	Publ	ic							
			Loc						\$	14,597.
		(b) (c)	Sta Fed	te eral					\$	549,679.
D.	Total								\$2	2,927,654.

TABLE 9bb

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF SWAMPSCOTT, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prope	rty l	Loss						
	1.	Private							
		(a)	Resi	idential	\$	8,5	597.		
		j	i. ii.	Building Contents		19 1, 6 49,3			
		(b)	Comn	mercial/Industrial	\$	49,0	000.		
			i. ii.	Building Contents	\$ \$	42,5 4,4	500. 400.		
		(c)	Othe	er		-	-		
	2.	Pub1	ic			-	-		
		(a) (b) (c)	Stat	te	\$2 \$	216,5 8,4	530. 456. -		
В.	Natur	ral Re	esour	ce Loss					
	1.	Commercial							
				er-Based d-Based			-		
	2.	Pub1	ic			-	_		
С.	Indirect Expenses Incurred								
	1.	Priva	ate						
		(a) (b) (c)		idential mercial/Industrial er	\$	2,	- - 506.		
	2.	Pub1							
		(a) (b) (c)	Loca Stat Fede	te	\$	48,9	- - 907.		
D.	Tota				\$!	566,2	299.		

TABLE 9cc

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF MARBLEHEAD, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prope	erty l	_0ss				
	1.	Priva	ate				
		(a)	Res	idential			-
		i	i. ii.	Building Contents			\$138,100. \$ 17,800.
		(b)	Com	mercial/	[ndustria]	l	\$ 17,000.
	. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		i. ii.	Building Contents			22,600. 32,400.
		(c)	0th	er			
	2.	Pub1	ic				
<i>:</i>		(a) (b) (c)	Sta			3 2	\$329,812. - -
В.	Natu	ral R	esou	rce Loss			
	1.	Comm	erci	al			en e
		(a) (b)		er-Based d-Based			
	2.	Pub1	ic				•
c.	Indi	rect	Ехрє	nses Inc	urred		
	1.	Priv	ate				
		(a) (b) (c)		idential mercial/ mer	Industria	1	- \$ 2,507.
	2.	Pub1	ic				
		(a) (b) (c)		cal ate deral			- \$ 76,539.
D.	Tota	al			B-93		\$619,758.

TABLE 9dd

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

CITY OF SALEM, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Property Loss		
	1. Private		
	(a) Residential		a. .
	i. Building ii. Contents		\$ 7,900. \$ 2,000.
	(b) Commercial/Industrial		\$ 66,984.
	i. Building Contents		\$ 9,300. \$ 1,000.
	(c) Other	:	\$ 8,411.
	2. Public		
	(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal		\$ 49,385. \$ 8,275.
В.	Natural Resource Loss		
	1. Commercial		
	(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based		- -
	2. Public		-
C.	Indirect Expenses Incurred		w.r
	1. Private		
	(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other		- - \$ 8,050.
	2. Public		
	(a) Local (b) State (c) Federal		136. 91,873.
D	_{(± 8a1 ,	<	243,014.

TABLE 9ee

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

CITY OF BEVERLY, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prope	erty L	_0\$\$							
	1.	Priva	ate							
		(a)	Resi	dential						-
		ាំ	i. ii.	Building Contents					\$ \$	11,200. 9,900.
		(b)	Comn	nercial/I	ndustri	al			\$	40,000.
			i. ii.	Building Contents						- -
		(c)	Othe	er						-
	2.	Pub1	ic							
		(a) (b) (c)	Stat	te			3 er 2	, 14 -	\$	75,043. - -
В.	Natu	ral R	esou	rce Loss						
	1.	Comm	ercia	al						
				er-Based d-Based						- - -
	2.	Pub1	ic							-
C.	Indi	rect	Expe	nses Incu	irred	11 × 11 / 1/1	* * ;			
	1.	Priv	ate						. = .	
		(a) (b) (c)	Res Com Oth	idential mercial/] er	ndustr	ial				
	2.	Pub1	ic							
		(a) (b) (c)	Loc Sta Fed				₹ * % **.		\$ \$	9,786. - 69,934.
D.	Tota	1	*: *:		B-95				\$	215,863.

TABLE 9ff

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF MANCHESTER, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	perty Loss		
	1.	Private		
		(a) Residential	\$1	,557,000.
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ \$	35,100. 5,800.
		(b) Commercial/Industrial	\$	417,000.
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ \$	36,300. 5,000.
		(c) Other		-
	2.	Public		
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$	323,159.
В.	Natu	ural Resource Loss		
	1.	Commercial		
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based		- -
	2.	Public	\$	12,290.
C.	Indi	rect Expenses Incurred		
	1.	Private		
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other		- - -
	2.	Public		
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$	- - 2,264.
D.	Tota	ו	\$2	,311,713.

TABLE 9gg

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

CITY OF GLOUCESTER, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Property L	oss			
	1. Priva	ite			
	(a)	Residential	19.10	\$13,50	0,000.
	geografia Distribution	i. Building i. Contents			5,700. 1,100.
	(b)	Commercial/Industrial		\$ 5,80	7,365.
	jan ja a ja	i. Building ii. Contents		\$ 5 \$	6,900. 2,200.
	(c)	Other		\$	19,000.
	2. Publ	ic			
		Local State Federal		· · ·	34,256. - 25,000.
В.	Natural R	esource Loss			
	1. Comm	ercial			
	(a) (b)	Water-Based Land-Based			-
	2. Publ	ic		\$ 2	25,283.
C.	Indirect	Expenses Incurred			
	1. Priv	ate			
	(a) (b) (c)	Residential Commercial/Industrial Other		\$17,8 \$	- 88,474. 3,559.
	2. Publ	ic			
	(a) (b) (c)	Local State Federal		\$	- - 70,121.
D.	Total			\$38,0	73,058.

TABLE 9hh

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF ROCKPORT, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Proj	perty Loss		
	1.	Private		
	• .	(a) Residential	\$	311,850.
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ \$	209,400. 46,400.
		(b) Commercial/Industrial	\$	512,000.
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$	5,700.
		(c) Other	\$	10,000.
	2.	Public		
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$	957,507. -
В.	Natu	ıral Resource Loss		
	1.	Commercial		
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based		<u>-</u>
	2.	Public		-
C.	Indi	rect Expenses Incurred		
	1.	Private		
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	\$	- - 3,599.
	2.	Public		
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$	- - 38,556.
D.	Tota	1	\$1,	833,512.

TABLE 9ii

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF ESSEX, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prope	erty L	oss		
	1.	Priva	te		
		(a)	Residential	\$	236,968.
			i. Buildingi. Contents	\$ \$	3,300. 2,500.
		(b)	Commercial/Industrial	\$ \$	121,468.
		i	i. Building i. Contents	9	21,100. 11,600.
	ta. Pa	(c)	Other		
	2.	Publi	c		
	A PART		Local State Federal		\$ 2,679. -
В.	Natu	ral Re	esource Loss		
	1.	Comme	ercial		
			Water-Based Land-Based		-
	2.	Pub 1 i	ic		-
C.	Indi	rect [Expenses Incurred		
	1.	Priva	ate		
		(a) (b) (c)	Residential Commercial/Industrial Other		- - -
	2.	Pub1	ic		
		(a) (b) (c)	Local State Federal		\$ 156. \$ 2,160.
D.	Tota	1	B-99		\$ 363,431.

TABLE 9jj

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF IPSWICH, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Pro	perty Loss			
	1.	Private			
		(a) Residential	\$	179,000.	
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ \$	21,200. 1,000.	
		(b) Commercial/Industrial	\$	35,000.	
		i. Building ii. Contents		- -	
		(c) Other	\$	4,290.	
	2.	Public			
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ \$	9,644. 3,540.	
В.	Natu	ural Resource Loss			
	1. Commercial				
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based		 -	
	2.	Public			
С.	Indi	rect Expenses Incurred			
	1.	Private			
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other		- - -	
	2.	Public			
		(a) Local (b) State	\$	10,000.	
		(c) Federal	\$	13,944.	
D.	Tota	1	\$	255,418.	

TABLE 9kk

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF ROWLEY, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prope	rty Loss	
	1.	Private	
	((a) Residential	-
		i. Building ii. Contents	-
		(b) Commercial/Industrial	\$ 2,000.
		i. Building ii. Contents	- -
		(c) Other	-
	2.	Public	
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ 583. - -
В.	Natur	al Resource Loss	
	1.	Commercial	
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based	-
	2.	Public	-
C.	Indir	rect Expenses Incurred	
	1.	Private	
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	-
	2.	Public	
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	- - - -
D.	Tota		\$ 2,583.

TABLE 911

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF NEWBURY, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Pro	perty Loss			
	1.	Private			
		(a) Residential	-		
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ 136,400. \$ 50,700.		
		(b) Commercial/Industr	ial \$ 10,000.		
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ 13,500. \$ 17,200.		
		(c) Other	-		
	2.				
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ 81,903. - -		
В.	B. Natural Resource Loss				
	1.	Commercial			
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based	- -		
	2.	Public	-		
С.	Indi	rect Expenses Incurred			
	1.	Private			
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industr(c) Other	- ial - -		
	2.	Public			
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ 6,072. - \$ 16,218.		
D.	Tota	\$ 321,993.			

TABLE 9mm

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF NEWBURYPORT, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	erty L	.055			
	1.	Priva	te			
		(a)	Res	idential		-
			i. i.	Building Contents	\$ \$	191,200. 79,200.
		(b)	Com	mercial/Industrial	\$	35,000.
			i. ii.	Building Contents	\$	4,200. 11,900.
		(c)	0th	er		-
	2.	Publi	ic			
		(a)			\$	89,101.
		(b)			\$	12,000.
В.	Nat	ural Re	esou	rce Loss		
	1.	Comme	erci	al		
				er-Based d-Based		
	2.	Publi	ic			
С.	Ind	irect E	Expe	nses Incurred		
	1.	Priva	ate			
		(a) (b) (c)	Res Com Oth	idential mercial/Industrial mer		- - -
	2.	Pub1	ic			
		(a) (b) (c)	Loc Sta Fed		\$	- - 12,410.
D.	Tot	al			\$	418,911.

TABLE 9nn

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF SALISBURY, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Property Loss								
	1.	Private	Private						
		(a) Residential	\$	280,000.					
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ \$	138,400. 46,100.					
		(b) Commercial/Industrial	\$	1,570,000.					
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ \$	203,200. 56,500.					
		(c) Other		-					
	2.	Public							
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ \$	40,078. 224,585.					
В.	Natı	ural Resource Loss							
	1.	Commercial							
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based		-					
	2.	Public	\$	1,276,100.					
C.	Indi	irect Expenses Incurred							
	1.	Private							
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other		- - -					
	2.	Public							
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$	1,696. - 50,555.					
D.	Tota	al	\$	3,443,014.					

TABLE 900

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF SEABROOK, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

١.	Prop	erty Lo	oss					
	1.	Privat	e					
		(a) F	Residential	—				
		i 	. Building . Contents	-				
		(b) (Commercial/Industrial	-				
			i. Building i. Contents	-				
		(c) (Other	-				
	2.	Public	2					
		(a) (b) (c)	Local State Federal	\$5,978. - -				
В.	Natu	Natural Resource Loss						
	1.	Comme	rcial					
		(a) (b)	Water-Based Land-Based	- -				
	2.	Publi	С	-				
C.	Ind	irect E	xpenses Incurred					
	1.	Priva	te					
		(b)	Residential Commercial/Industrial Other	- - -				
	2.	Publi	C					
		(a)	Local	-				
		(b) (c)	State Federal	-				
D.	Tot	al		\$5,978.				

TABLE 9pp

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF HAMPTON, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Α.	Property Loss				
	1.	Private			
		(a) Residential	-		
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$469,600. \$ 98,700.		
		(b) Commercial/Industrial	-		
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$118,300. \$ 22,400.		
		(c) Other	-		
	2.	Public			
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ 10,015. \$ 3,151.		
В.	Natu	ral Resource Loss			
	1.	Commercial			
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based	- -		
	2.	Public	-		
С.	Indi	rect Expenses Incurred			
	1.	Private			
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	- - \$ 4,487.		
	2.	Public			
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ 2,326. \$ 10,338. \$182,401.		
D.	Tota	\$921,718.			

TABLE 9qq

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF NORTH HAMPTON, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Α.	Property Loss	
	1. Private	
	(a) Residential	\$105,000.
	i. Building ii. Contents	\$ 21,600. \$ 5,100.
	(b) Commercial/Industrial	\$200,000.
	i. Building ii. Contents	- -
	(c) Other	- 1
	2. Public	
	(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ 5,908. \$ 16,354.
В.	Natural Resource Loss	
	1. Commercial	
	(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based	- -
	2. Public	-
C.	Indirect Expenses Incurred	
	1. Private	
	(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	- - -
	2. Public	
	(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ 12,236. \$ 2,033.
D.	Total	\$341,531.

TABLE 9rr

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF RYE, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Α.	Property Loss							
	1.	Private						
		(a) Residential	\$ 5,350.					
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$114,600. \$ 25,700.					
		(b) Commercial/Industrial	\$29,770.					
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$30,600. \$ 5,300.					
		(c) Other	-					
	2.	Public						
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ 9,180. - -					
В.	Natu	ural Resource Loss						
	1.	Commercial						
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based	- -					
	2.	Public	-					
С.	Ind	irect Expenses Incurred						
	1.	Private						
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
	2.	Public						
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ 432. \$13,769. \$30,676.					
D.	Tota	Total \$230,257						

TABLE 9ss

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

A. Pi	rope	rty L	.055				
1.		Priva	te				
		(a)	Res	idential			\$ 34,000.
		i	i.	Building Contents			- -
		(b)	Com	mercial/In	dustrial		
		i	i. ii.	Building Contents			\$ 43,400. \$ 4,500.
		(c)	0th	er		•	-
2	2.	Pub1	ic		•		
) 	(a) (b) (c)	Loc Sta Fed			2.25 2.25 1.25 1.25 1.35	\$ 7,219. - \$149,500.
B. N	Natur	ral R	esou	rce Loss			
Ì	1.	Comm	erci	al			
		(a) (b)	Wat Lar	er-Based nd-Based		es nesanes La Sala	
:	2.	Pubi	ic				r egn (1)
c.	Indi	rect	Expe	enses Incu	rred	5 715444	
	1.	Priv	ate				es 93
		(a) (b) (c)	Cor	sidential mmercial/I her	ndustrial	Angraphics Little aways	- - \$ 1,695.
·	2.	Publ	lic				
		(a) (b) (c)	St	cal ate deral		in distribution of the second	# * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
D.	Tota	al .					\$240,314.

TABLE 9tt

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY

TOWN OF NEW CASTLE, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Α.	Property Loss						
	1.	Priv	ate				
		(a)	Residential	-			
			i. Building ii. Contents	\$ -	500.		
		(b)	Commercial/Industrial	-			
			i. Building ii. Contents	-			
		(c)	Other	-			
	2.	Publ	ic				
		(a) (b) (c)	Local State Federal		773. ,546.		
В.	Natural Resource Loss						
	1. Commercial						
			Water-Based Land-Based	-			
	2.	Pub1	ic	-			
C.	Indi	rect	Expenses Incurred				
	1.	Private					
		(a) (b)	Residential Commercial/Industrial	-			
	2.	Public					
		(a) (b) (c)	Local State Federal	- - \$4	,257.		
D.	Tota]			,076.		

TABLE 10a

STATE SUMMARY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Α.	Prop	erty L	.oss			
	1.	Priva	ite			
		(a)	Residential		\$	84,657,000.
		i	i. Building i. Contents		\$	13,088,500. 3,379,600.
		(b)	Commercial/Industr	ial	\$	67,716,000.
		i	i. Building ii. Contents		\$	1,123,200. 680,300.
		(c)	Other		\$	876,514.
	2.	Publi	ic			
			Local State Federal		\$ \$ \$	20,095,922. 1,302,051. 4,095,000.
В.	Natu	ıral Re	esource Loss			
	1.	Comme	ercial			
			Water-Based Land-Based			
	2.	Pub1	ic		\$	5,368,847.
С.	Indi	rect	Expenses Incurred			
	1.	Priv	ate			
	i	(a) (b) (c)	Residential Commercial/Industr Other	rial	\$ \$	- 18,131,674. 1,772,238.
	2.	Pub1	ic			
		(a) (b) (c)	Local State Federal		\$ \$ \$	5,017,635. 10,000. 30,368,876.
D.	Tota	al al		B-111	\$	257,683,357.

TABLE 10b

STATE SUMMARY

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Α.	Property Loss						
	1.	Private					
		(a)	Residential		\$	1,665,900.	
		i	i. Building i. Contents		\$ \$	606,300. 124,400.	
		(b)	Commercial/Industri	al	\$	2,897,500.	
		i	i. Building ii. Contents		\$ \$	197,400. 32,200.	
		(c)	Other			-	
	2.	Publi	ic				
			Local State Federal		\$ \$ \$	39,073. 21,051. 2,344,500.	
В.	Natu	ral Re	esource Loss				
	1.	Comme	ercial				
		(a) (b)	Water-Based Land-Based			- -	
	2.	Publi	ic			-	
C.	Indi	rect E	xpenses Incurred				
	1.	Priva	Private				
		(a) (b) (c)	Residential Commercial/Industri Other	al	\$	- - 6,182.	
	2.	Public					
		(a) (b) (c)	Local State Federal		\$ \$ \$	2,758. 36,343. 661,487.	
D.	Tota	1		B-112	\$	8,635,094.	

TABLE 11

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY

١.	Prop	perty Loss	
	1.	Private	
		(a) Residential	\$ 86,322,900.
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ 13,694,800. \$ 3,504,000.
		(b) Commercial/Industrial	\$ 70,613,500.
		i. Building ii. Contents	\$ 1,206,000. \$ 712,500.
		(c) Other	\$ 876,514.
	2.	Public	
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ 20,134,995. \$ 1,323,102. \$ 6,439,500.
3.	Nati	ural Resource Loss	
	1.	Commercial	in the state of th
		(a) Water-Based(b) Land-Based	
	2.	Public	\$ 5,368,847.
C.	Indi	irect Expenses Incurred	
	1.	Private	
		(a) Residential(b) Commercial/Industrial(c) Other	\$ 18,131,674. \$ 1,778,420.
	2.	Public	
		(a) Local(b) State(c) Federal	\$ 5,020,393. \$ 46,343. \$ 31,030,363.
D.	Tota	al	\$266,318,451.

TABLE 12

LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT - FEDERAL (MASSACHUSETTS)

A. FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

- a. Individual and Family Grants
- b. Crisis Counseling, Intervention
- 1. HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
 - a. Temporary Housing Phase I
 - b. Federal Insurance Administration
- 2. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINSTRATION
 - a. Home and Personal Loans
 - b. Business Loans
- DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 - a. Food and Nutrition Service (Food Stamps)
 - b. Farmers Home Administration
- 4. INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
 - Casualty Loss Refund
- 5. COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
 - Grants to local Community Action Agencies for food and fuel
- 6. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
- 7. SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
- 8. 20th ENGINEER BRIGADE
 - a. 17th Engineer Battalion
 - b. 27th Engineer Battalion
 - c. 39th Engineer Battalion
 - d. 368th Engineer Battalion (USAR)
 - e. 483rd Engineer Battalion (USAR)
- 9. AMERICAN RED CROSS (direct coordination)
- 10. SALVATION ARMY (direct coordination)

TABLE 12 (Continued)

- B. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE
 - a. Office of Education
- C. FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
 - a. Emergency Relief Funds
- D. U.S. ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

TABLE 13

LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT - FEDERAL (NEW HAMPSHIRE)

(Longterm Disaster Recovery)

A. FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

- a. Individual and Family Grants
- b. Crisis Counseling, Intervention
- HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
 - a. Temporary Housing Phase I
 - b. Federal Insurance Administration
- 2. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
 - a. Home and Personal Loans
 - b. Business Loans
- DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 - a. Food and Nutrition Service (Food Stamps)
 - Farmers Home Administration
- 4. INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
 - a. Casualty Loss Refund
- COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
 - a. Grants to local Community Action Agencies for food and fuel
- 6. VETERAN'S ADMINISTRATION
- 7. SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
- 8. AMERICAN RED CROSS (direct coordination)
- 9. SALVATION ARMY (direct coordination)
- B. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
 - a. Office of Education
- C. FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
 - a. Emergency Relief Funds
- D. U.S. ARMY, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

TABLE 14

LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT - COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

- A. GOVERNOR
- B. LT. GOVERNOR
- C. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
 - 1. CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY
 - a. State Police
 - b. Registry of Motor Vehicles
 - c. Other State and Local Authorities
 - 2. MASSACHUSETTS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

TABLE 15

LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT - STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

A. GOVERNOR

- STATE COORDINATING OFFICER (Adj. General of Nat'l Guard)
 - a. New Hampshire National Guard
 - b. Department of Public Safety
 - c. Other State Agencies
 - (1) Local Municipalities

